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INDIANA'S CHANGING POPULATION

1880 - 1980

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1880-1980

Indiana State Board of Health
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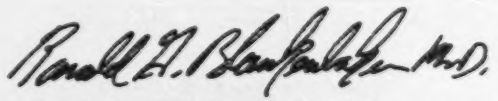
FOREWORD

The State Board of Health has a long history of effective and innovative work in the field of population statistics. For more than 30 years, it has been the only agency in the State to develop population estimates on a periodic and systematic basis; and in recent years, it has been designated by the Governor's office to work with the United States Census Bureau in the development of population estimates and projections for the State of Indiana.

As a continuation of the efforts in this area, we are pleased to present this record of Indiana population changes over the past 100 years as part of our celebration of a "Century of Service" to the people of Indiana.



RONALD G. BLANKENBAKER, M.D.
STATE HEALTH COMMISSIONER
INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

INTRODUCTION

When the State Board of Health was founded in 1881, the population of Indiana was just reaching the two million mark. Today, as we celebrate our 100th anniversary, the State has passed the 5.5 million mark.

This report is an expanded and updated version of previous series on Indiana population changes appearing in the State Board of Health Monthly BULLETIN in March and April of 1961 and October, November, and December of 1971.

Section I deals with the relationship of population changes in Indiana, the other Great Lakes States, and the United States and shows how these patterns have changed over the past 100 years.

Section II discusses the inconsistencies of change patterns for the 92 counties of Indiana. Some have had consistent growth from 1880 to 1980, but most have had at least one decade of population loss. Nearly half of Indiana's counties lost population between 1880 and 1930, between 1930 and 1980, or both. In general, the larger counties tended to gain and the smaller ones to lose or remain stationary, especially in the period prior to 1930.

Section III reflects the growth of the State's cities and towns. As was true with the counties, very few cities and towns have shown consistent patterns of change. On the other hand, possibly because of the potentials of annexation, a relatively small proportion of Indiana's cities have had a long-range loss trend.

Section IV gives statistics on Indiana's three health planning areas and 13 subareas, detailing rapid and slow growth areas for the past 100 years as well as for each decade from 1880 to 1980.

Sections V, VI, and VII take an in-depth look at each county as it relates to its geographic area and subarea, analyzing population, its changes from decade to decade, and migration patterns as they affect population in the years since 1900.

Section VIII examines trends in population change and their implications for the future. This Section looks at comparisons between Indiana and the Great Lakes States as well as the United States; between the various areas of Indiana; and between the State's urban, suburban, and rural areas.

Appendix A gives the population for each Indiana county for each census 1880 through 1980. Appendix B gives similar information (as available) for all incorporated places in the State at the time of the 1980 Census.

It should be noted that this report does not provide population characteristics (age, race, sex, employment status, etc.). It is designed only to deal with population, changes in population, and migration patterns for areas and places for the 1880-1980 period.

Questions and comments concerning this publication should be addressed to: State Board of Health, Public Health Statistics, 1330 West Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206.

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I. INDIANA AND ITS NEIGHBORS

When the State Board of Health began its existence in 1881, the State was just reaching the two million population mark, and the U.S. center of population was beginning its slow journey across Indiana. In the 1880 U.S. Census, the center was located 8 miles southwest of Cincinnati in Kentucky. By 1890, it was at a spot in Indiana 20 miles east of Columbus from where it moved in 10-year intervals to six miles southeast of Columbus to a spot in the City of Bloomington, then gradually westward to Owen County in 1920, Greene County a decade later, and its last Hoosier stop in Sullivan County in 1940.

Over the State Board of Health's first 100 years, Indiana has increased its population by some 3.5 million, and the national population center which spent more time in Indiana than any other state has long since moved west through Illinois and now into Missouri.

Indiana falls in the East North Central Sector, one of nine geographic regions of the United States (Figure I-1). Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin are the other four states in this Section. In 1880, the East North Central Region contained some 11 million people (Table I-1) and was the Nation's most populous region, with over 22 percent of the U.S. population (Table I-2 and Figure I-2). By 1980, the Area's population had passed the 40 million mark, but its share of the U.S. total had dropped some four percent. After losing its position as the Country's population leader for the 1910-1940 period, it moved back on top in 1950 and easily holds that spot today.

FIGURE I-1. THE UNITED STATES AND ITS CENSUS GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS

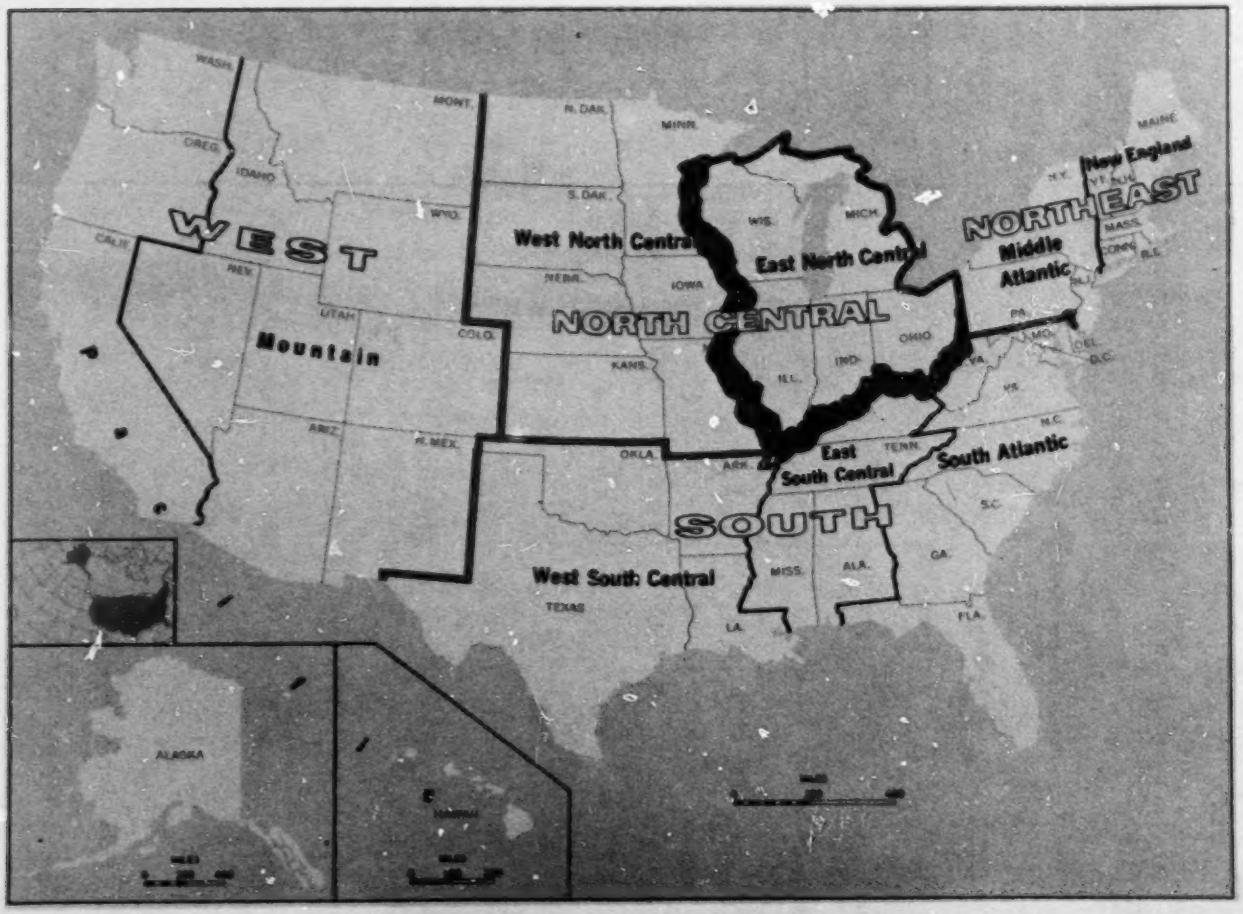

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TABLE I—1. POPULATION UNITED STATES, EACH CENSUS GEOGRAPHIC REGION, EACH EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATE AND KENTUCKY, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

	Population										
	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970*	1980
UNITED STATES	50,189,209	62,979,766	76,212,168	92,228,496	106,021,537	123,202,624	132,164,569	151,325,798	179,323,175	203,302,031	226,504,825
New England	4,010,529	4,700,749	5,592,017	6,552,681	7,400,909	8,166,341	8,437,200	9,314,453	10,509,367	11,847,245	12,348,493
Middle Atlantic	10,496,878	12,706,220	15,454,678	19,315,892	22,261,144	26,260,750	27,539,487	30,163,533	34,168,452	37,213,269	36,788,174
East North Central	11,206,668	13,478,305	15,985,581	18,250,621	21,475,543	25,297,185	26,626,342	30,399,368	36,225,024	40,262,747	41,669,738
Illinois	3,077,871	3,826,352	4,821,550	5,638,591	6,485,280	7,630,654	7,897,241	8,712,176	10,081,158	11,113,976*	11,418,461
Indiana	1,978,301	2,192,404	2,516,462	2,700,876	2,930,390	3,238,503	3,427,796	3,934,224	4,662,498	5,193,669*	5,490,179
Michigan	1,636,937	2,093,890	2,420,982	2,810,173	3,668,412	4,842,325	5,256,106	6,371,766	7,823,194	8,875,083*	9,258,344
Ohio	3,198,062	3,672,329	4,157,345	4,767,121	5,759,394	6,646,697	6,907,612	7,946,627	9,706,397	10,652,017*	10,797,419
Wisconsin	1,315,497	1,693,330	2,069,042	2,333,860	2,632,067	2,939,006	3,137,587	3,434,575	3,951,777	4,417,731*	4,705,335
West North Central	6,157,443	8,932,112	10,347,423	11,637,921	12,544,249	13,296,915	13,516,990	14,061,394	15,394,115	16,327,547	17,184,066
South Atlantic	7,597,197	8,857,922	10,443,480	12,194,895	13,990,272	15,793,589	17,823,151	21,182,335	25,971,732	30,678,826	36,943,139
East South Central	5,585,151	6,429,154	7,547,757	8,409,901	8,893,307	9,887,214	10,778,225	11,477,181	12,050,126	12,808,077	14,662,882
Kentucky	1,648,690	1,858,635	2,147,174	2,289,905	2,416,630	2,614,589	2,845,627	2,944,806	3,038,156	3,218,706*	3,661,433
West South Central	3,334,220	4,740,983	6,532,290	8,784,534	10,242,224	12,176,830	13,064,525	14,537,572	16,951,255	19,326,077	23,743,134
Mountain	653,119	1,213,935	1,674,657	2,633,517	3,336,101	3,701,789	4,150,003	5,074,998	6,855,060	8,289,901	11,368,330
Pacific	1,148,004	1,920,386	2,634,285	4,448,534	5,877,788	8,622,011	10,228,556	15,114,964	21,198,044	26,548,342	31,796,869

*State figures not corrected for late adjustments

TABLE I-2. POPULATION EACH CENSUS GEOGRAPHIC REGION, EACH EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATE AND KENTUCKY AS PERCENT OF U.S. POPULATION, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

Percent of U.S. Population

	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
UNITED STATES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
New England	8.0	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.5
Middle Atlantic	20.9	20.2	20.3	21.0	21.0	21.3	20.8	19.9	19.0	18.3	16.2
East North Central	22.4	21.4	21.0	19.8	20.3	20.6	20.2	20.1	20.2	19.8	18.4
Illinois	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.0
Indiana	3.9	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4
Michigan	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.1
Ohio	6.4	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.2	4.8
Wisconsin	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
West North Central	12.3	14.2	13.5	12.6	11.8	10.8	10.2	9.3	8.6	8.0	7.6
South Atlantic	15.1	14.1	13.7	13.2	13.2	12.8	13.5	14.0	14.5	15.1	16.3
East South Central	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.1	8.4	8.0	8.2	7.6	6.7	6.3	6.5
Kentucky	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6
West South Central	6.6	7.5	8.6	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.5	9.5	10.5
Mountain	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.8	4.1	5.0
Pacific	2.3	3.0	3.5	4.8	5.5	7.0	7.7	10.0	11.8	13.1	14.0

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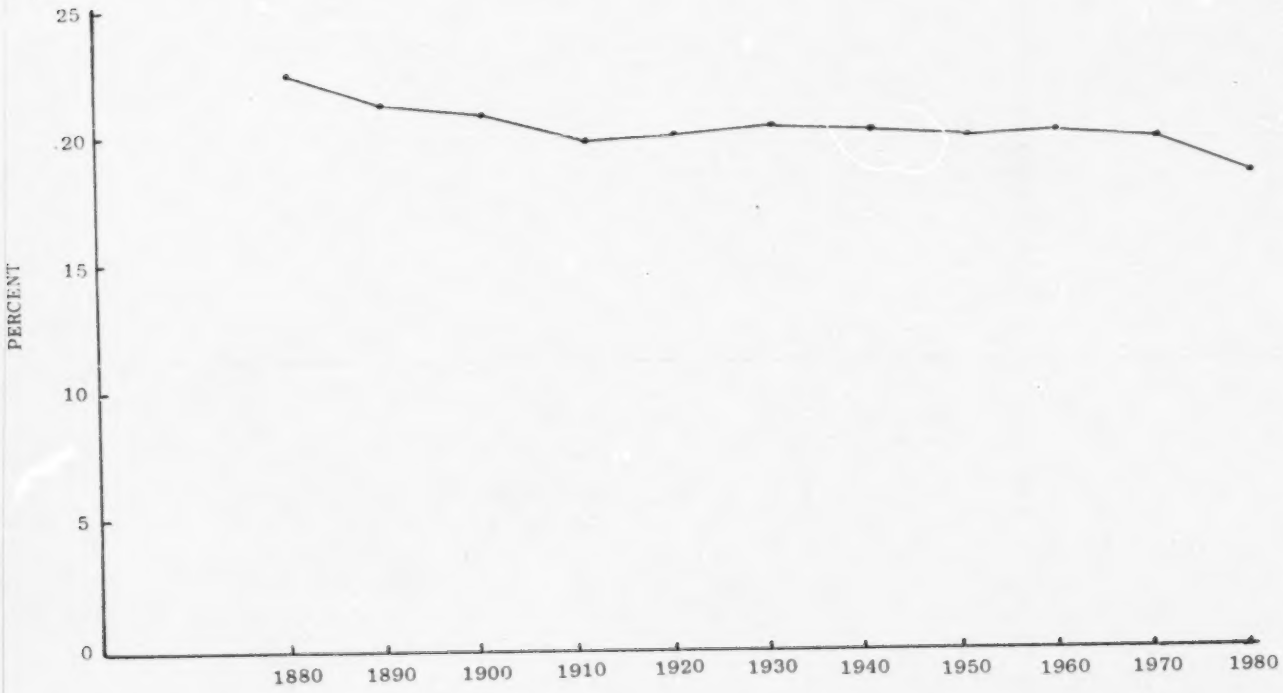
FIGURE I-2. EAST NORTH CENTRAL POPULATION AS A PERCENT OF UNITED STATES POPULATION, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980



Indiana's growth has not been uniform over the years. During the high birth years of the 1950s, the State gained over 725,000 persons, in contrast to the low of 184,000 between 1900 and 1910. In percentage terms, the highest rate of increase was the 18.5 percent experienced between 1950 and 1960, and the lowest was 5.7 in the decade just completed.

Indiana's changing share of the Region's population is depicted in Tables I-3 and I-4 and graphically displayed in Figure I-3. While the State's population has increased markedly over the 1880-1980 period, it has not kept up with the Region's growth, as its 17.7 percent of the East North Central population in 1880 has dropped to 13.2 percent at the present time. It should be noted, however, that while there was a steady decline from 1880 to 1930 when the proportion was 12.8, the last 50 years have shown virtually no change, with actually a slight improvement of position. Paradoxically, during the 1970s when Indiana's growth rate was the lowest in the State's history, it actually increased its share of the Region's population.

Looking at the figures another way, Indiana's population increased 64 percent between 1880 and 1930, just half the Region's rate. This put the State well below all the other East North Central States and comparable with Kentucky. While the State's 70 percent gain between 1930 and 1980 was not a marked change from its performance over the previous 50 years, it was better than the Region's and was exceeded only by Michigan among its neighbors.

In 1880, Indiana ranked third among the five East North Central States in population. By 1910, Michigan had passed the Hoosier State; and since that time, only Wisconsin has had a smaller share of the Region's population.

TABLE I-3. POPULATION OF EACH EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATE AS A PERCENT OF THE REGION TOTAL, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

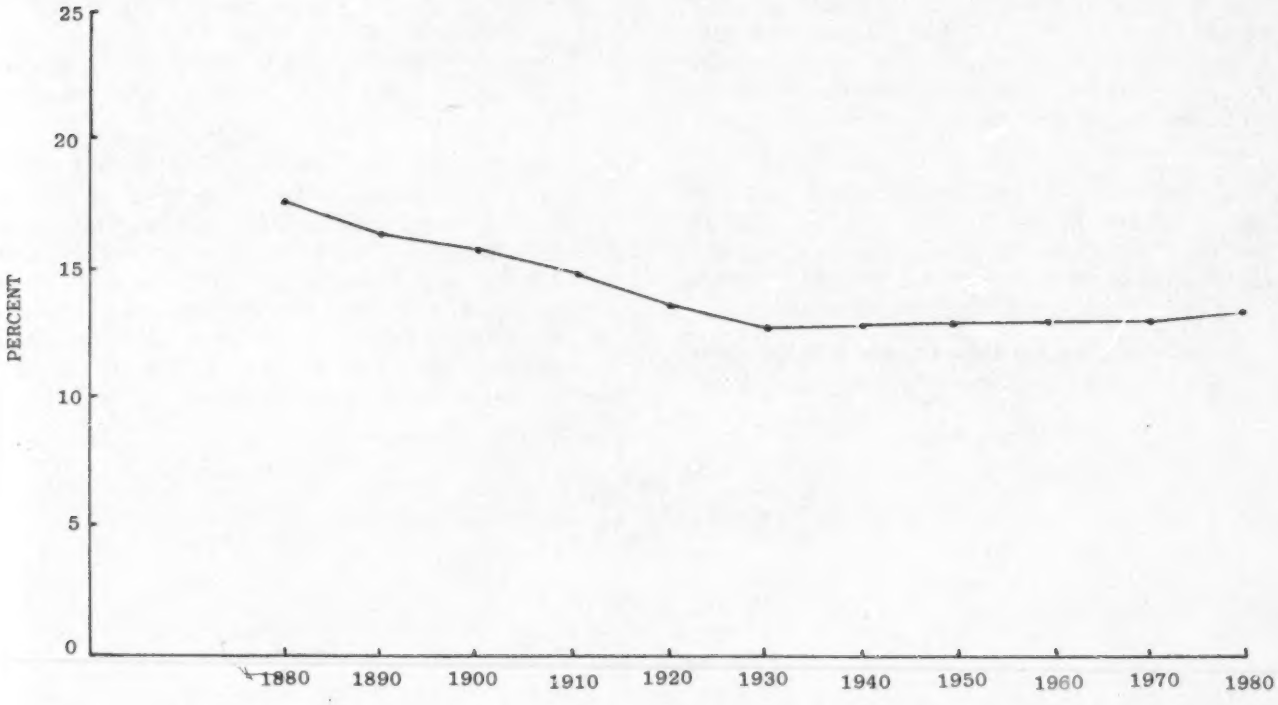
Percent of Region Population

	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
East North Central Region	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illinois	27.5	28.4	30.2	30.9	30.2	30.2	29.7	28.7	27.8	27.6	27.4
Indiana	17.7	16.3	15.8	14.8	13.6	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.2
Michigan	14.6	15.5	15.1	15.4	17.1	19.1	19.7	21.0	21.6	22.0	22.2
Ohio	28.5	27.2	26.0	26.1	26.8	26.3	25.9	26.1	26.8	26.5	25.9
Wisconsin	11.7	12.6	12.9	12.8	12.3	11.6	11.8	11.3	10.9	11.0	11.3

TABLE I-4. PERCENT POPULATION CHANGE, UNITED STATES, EACH CENSUS GEOGRAPHIC REGION, EACH EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATE AND KENTUCKY, 1880-1930, 1930-1980, 1940-1960, 1960-1970, 1970-1980, AND 1880-1980

	Percent Increase					
	1880-1930	1930-1980	1940-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1880-1980
UNITED STATES	145.5	83.8	35.7	13.3	11.5	351.3
New England	103.6	51.2	24.5	12.7	4.2	207.9
Middle Atlantic	150.2	40.1	24.1	8.9	-1.1	250.5
East North Central	125.7	64.7	36.0	11.1	3.5	271.8
Illinois	147.9	49.6	27.7	10.2	2.7	271.0
Indiana	63.7	69.5	36.0	11.4	5.7	177.5
Michigan	195.8	91.2	48.8	13.4	4.3	465.6
Ohio	107.8	62.4	40.5	9.7	1.4	237.6
Wisconsin	123.4	60.1	25.9	11.8	6.5	257.7
West North Central	115.9	29.2	13.9	6.1	5.2	179.1
South Atlantic	107.9	133.9	45.7	18.1	20.4	386.3
East South Central	77.0	48.3	11.8	6.3	14.5	162.5
Kentucky	58.6	40.0	6.8	5.6	13.8	122.1
West South Central	265.2	95.0	29.8	14.0	22.9	612.1
Mountain	466.8	207.1	65.2	20.9	37.1	1640.6
Pacific	651.0	268.8	107.2	25.2	19.8	2869.8

FIGURE I-3. INDIANA POPULATION AS A PERCENT OF EAST NORTH CENTRAL POPULATION, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980



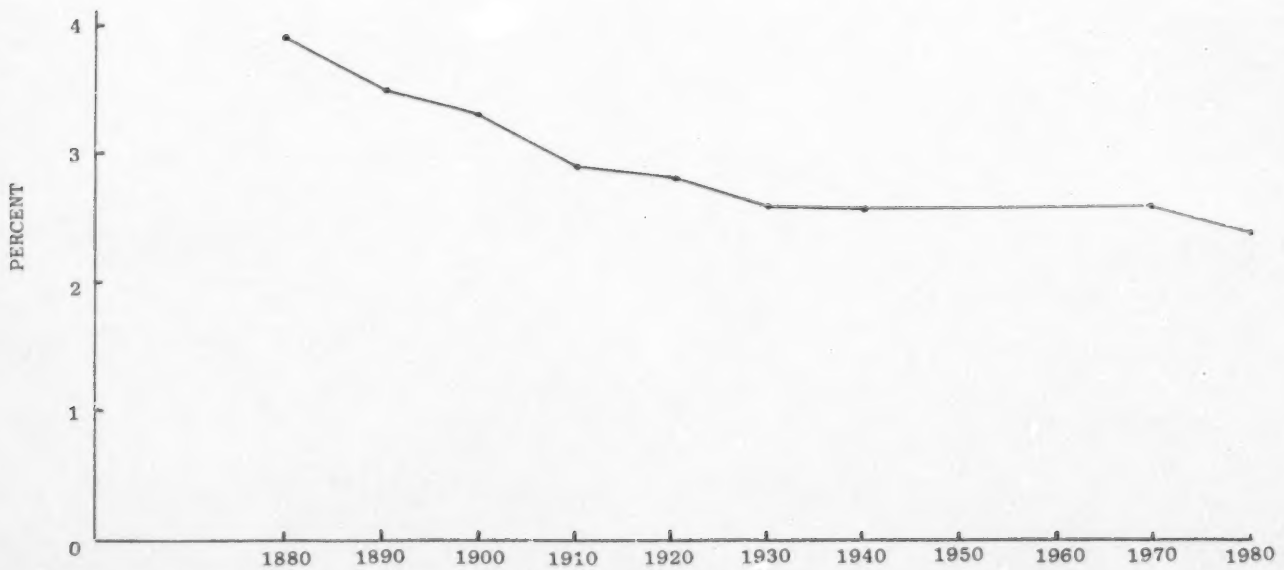
In only one decade (1940 to 1950) since 1880 has Indiana grown more rapidly than the United States, with a 14.8 to 14.5 percent edge. (In the next 10-year period, their rates of 18.5 were identical.)This pattern has resulted in a marked drop of Indiana's share of the Nation's population (Table I-2 and Figure I-4) from a figure of 3.9 in 1880 to 2.4 percent today. Most of the loss, however, took place between 1880 and 1930, with the State holding its own for the next 40 years before another slight drop in the past decade.

Figures in Table I-4 show that while Indiana had a growth rate of 178 percent since 1880, the Nation as a whole (351.3 percent) increased almost twice as rapidly, though the difference over the past 50 years (83.8 to 69.5 percent) has been relatively modest.

The relative growth pattern between the State and the Nation shows up also in the population ranks shown in Table I-5. When the State Board of Health began operation, Indiana ranked sixth in the Nation with only New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri having greater populations. By 1920, the State had dropped to 11th position and has fluctuated between 11th and 12th since. Over the past 100 years, Indiana has moved past Missouri but has been overtaken by California, Texas, Florida, Michigan, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Massachusetts.

For the past 100 years, the East North Central population has consistently ranked well up among the Nation's regions (Table I-2). Its maximum share of the Nation's total was 22.4 percent in 1880; and while the trend has been generally downward since (Figure I-4), its 18.4 percent in 1980 kept it at the top of the nine regions. Only between 1910 and 1940 when the Middle Atlantic States held the lead has the Region failed to be in first place.

FIGURE I-4. INDIANA POPULATION AS A PERCENT OF UNITED STATES POPULATION, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980



In spite of this dominant position over the past 100 years, the East North Central Region has been able to match the Nation's growth rate only in the 1940 to 1960 period (Table I-4). While it grew by 272 percent between 1880 and 1980, the Nation increased by 351 percent. In terms of rate of increase, the Pacific, Mountain, West South Central, and South Atlantic States left the Region far behind.

If the nine regions are combined into two larger areas: North-East (New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central) and South-West (South Atlantic, East South Central, West South Central, Mountain, Pacific), a striking pattern of change emerges. In 1880, the North-East States contained almost two thirds of the Nation's population (63.6 percent). By 1930, this figure had dropped to 59.3 percent; and by the start of World War II, to 57.6. Since the War, this trend has accelerated, and in 1980, for the first time, the South and West, with 52.3 percent of the United States population, exceeded the North and East. The economic and political significance of this trend has received much publicity in recent years. It is well to remember that this is not a new phenomenon, as the South and West have increased their shares of the Country's population in each of the past 10 decades (though not as rapidly as in the past 40 years).

The relative decline of the East North Central Region is further shown in the population ranks of the five Area states and Kentucky given in Table I-5. In 1880, Ohio and Illinois were the Region's population leaders and ranked third and fourth in the Nation. Fifty years later, they had exchanged positions but still held third and fourth positions nationally. Over the past 50 years, however, they have dropped to fifth and sixth. Michigan, which was ninth in 1880, moved up to seventh in 1920 and held that rank until 1980 when it dropped to eighth. Indiana's change from sixth to 12th has already been mentioned; and Wisconsin, which started at 16th, but moved as high as 13th is now back to its starting rank. Kentucky was eighth in 1880 but has shown a declining pattern and is now 23rd.

An analysis of population change for the United States, each Region, each East North Central State and Kentucky for the 1970-1980 period is given in Table I-6. The first two columns give the population as counted in the 1980 and 1970 Censuses, and the next two the numerical (in 1000s) and percentage changes over the past 10 years. Column 5 gives the natural increase (obtained by subtracting deaths from births) for the decade and is given in thousands. The following two columns give the estimated net migration in thousands (calculated by subtracting natural increase from the total increase) and the net migration as a percent of 1970 population. Net migration is defined as the difference between persons moving in and persons moving out, so a negative figure indicates that more people moved out than in.

In the 1980 U.S. Census, several million more people were enumerated than had been anticipated. While there are several possible interpretations, in all likelihood, the 1980 count was considerably more complete than in 1970 and previous years. If this is true, the Nation's stated population increase of 23.2 million is actually an inflated figure, but there is no present way of knowing how much too high it is. Thus, while there is no adequate way to adjust the figures in Table I-6, it should be anticipated that figures for population increase and net migration are too high. This would not be expected for natural increase figures.

TABLE I-5. RANK OF EACH EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATE AND KENTUCKY IN UNITED STATES POPULATION, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Illinois	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	5
Indiana	6	8	8	9	11	11	12	12	11	11	12
Michigan	9	9	9	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	8
Ohio	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	6
Wisconsin	16	14	13	13	13	13	13	14	15	16	16
Kentucky	8	11	12	14	15	17	16	19	22	23	23

TABLE I-6. POPULATION CHANGES, UNITED STATES, EACH CENSUS GEOGRAPHIC REGION, EACH EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATE AND KENTUCKY, 1970-1980

Geographic Area	Population		Change 1970 to 1980		Components of Change		
						Net Migration	
	April 1, 1980 Census	April 1, 1970 Census*	Number**	Percent*	Natural Increase (Births Minus Deaths)**	Number**	Percent
UNITED STATES	226,504,825	203,302,031	23,203	11.4	13,972	9,231	4.5
New England	12,348,493	11,847,245	501	4.2	478	23	0.2
Middle Atlantic	36,788,174	37,213,269	-425	-1.1	1,412	-1,837	-4.9
East North Central	41,669,738	40,262,747	1,407	3.5	2,762	-1,355	-3.4
Illinois	11,418,461	11,110,285	308	2.8	725	-417	-3.8
Indiana	5,490,179	5,195,392	295	5.7	387	-92	-1.8
Michigan	9,258,344	8,881,826	377	4.2	680	-303	-3.4
Ohio	10,797,419	10,657,423	140	1.3	692	-552	-5.2
Wisconsin	4,705,335	4,417,821	288	6.5	279	9	0.2
West North Central	17,184,066	16,327,547	856	5.2	977	-119	-0.7
South Atlantic	36,943,139	30,678,826	6,264	20.4	2,091	4,173	13.6
East South Central	14,662,882	12,808,077	1,854	14.5	1,005	849	6.6
Kentucky	3,661,433	3,220,711	441	13.7	237	204	6.3
West South Central	23,743,134	19,326,077	4,417	22.9	1,938	2,479	12.8
Mountain	11,368,330	8,289,901	3,079	37.1	1,120	1,959	23.6
Pacific	31,796,869	26,548,342	5,249	19.8	2,188	3,061	11.5

*Figures are corrected for postcensal adjustments and may not agree with those in Tables I-1 & I-4

**In thousands

Between 1970 and 1980, the United States population increased by some 23 million. The East North Central States gained 1.4 million, only 6.0 percent of the total gain, and the North and East States together accounted for only 10 percent compared to 90 percent for the South and West combined. Put another way, 9 of each 10 additional persons (compared to 1970) counted in the 1980 Census lived in a southern or western state.

An analysis of the net migration figures further illustrates the dominance of the Sun Belt States in the Nation's population increase over the past decade. The United States had an estimated net in-migration of 9.2 million (likely considerably higher than the actual figure, as explained above), but the East and North had an estimated net out-migration of almost 3.3 million, leaving a net migration gain for the South and West of some 12.5 million. Looking at migration as a percent of 1970 population, it can be seen that the Mountain States had a net in-movement of 24 persons for each 100 living there in 1970; and that the South Atlantic, West South Central, and Pacific Regions each had net migration of over 10 percent.

Although the East North Central Region maintained its top position in population, it ranked eighth among the Nation's nine regions in percentage gain with a figure of 3.5 percent. Only the Middle Atlantic States, which experienced a decline, ranked lower. The same situation prevailed in terms of net migration. The East North Central Region lost almost 1.4 million persons net through out-migration for a percentage figure of -3.4, with only the Middle Atlantic falling below it.

While Indiana's population increase at 5.7 percent was the lowest in its history, it still outranked three of the four other Regional states, with only Wisconsin having a higher figure. Kentucky, with a 13.7 percent gain, was far above any of the East North Central States.

The Hoosier State had the highest net out-migration it had ever recorded, but Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio had far more difficulty retaining their residents. Wisconsin had virtually no net migration. While the states in the East North Central Region were experiencing heavy net loss through migration, Kentucky had a net in-movement of over 200,000 persons.

In summary, although Indiana has much more than doubled its population in the past 100 years, its rate of growth has not kept up with that of the East North Central Region or the Nation. Most of this difference took place between 1880 and 1930.

The East North Central States led the Nation's nine regions in population in 1880 and still do today but with a decreased percentage of the U.S. population. This declining proportion is a reflection of the shift in population to the Sun Belt States of the South and West. This shift has been going on for the past 100 years but has accelerated in the post-War period, resulting in the South and West having over half the Nation's people in 1980.

II. INDIANA COUNTIES

Between 1880 and 1930, Indiana's population increased by more than 1.25 million for a 64 percent gain, and in the next 50 years picked up 2.25 million more people for a rate of 70 percent—a relatively stable rate of growth. County patterns of growth, however, were neither so uniform nor so consistently in one direction.

Several indicators of county population change for the period are given in Table II-I. While 59 counties achieved their highest population in 1980, there were 24 counties (over one-fourth of the State total) which peaked in 1920 or before. Almost all of these were small rural counties, with six reaching their high in 1880 and 14 more by the turn of the century. Only Rush County had its highest population figure between 1920 and 1970 (1960), but eight counties had their highest figure in 1970. Contrary to the pattern in the early years, each of these counties ranked among the most populous, with four of the top five (Marion, Lake, St. Joseph, and Vanderburgh) falling in this group.

Another indicator of inconsistency of change is given in Column 2 of Table II-1. Of the State's 92 counties, only eight (Allen, Elkhart, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Johnson, LaPorte, and Monroe) failed to have at least one decade of population loss in the past 100 years. At the other end of the scale, Switzerland County had only one period of gain (1970-1980), and there were 25 additional counties with five or more decades of loss. In total, there were 299 county decades of loss for an average of 3.25 per county. Stated in another way, for each decade since 1880, there has been an average of 30 counties losing population.

TABLE II-1. YEAR OF HIGHEST POPULATION, DECADES OF POPULATION LOSS, COMPARISON 1880, 1930, AND 1980 POPULATIONS, INDIANA AND EACH OF ITS COUNTIES, 1880 THROUGH 1980

Area	Yr. of Highest Population	Decades of Population Loss	1880>1980	1880>1930	1930>1980
INDIANA	1980	0			
Adams	1980	3			
Allen	1980	0			
Bartholomew	1980	1			
Benton	1900	6	x		x
Blackford	1900	4			
Boone	1980	5		x	
Brown	1980	4		x	
Carroll	1890	4		x	
Cass	1980	2			
Clark	1980	2			
Clay	1900	6	x		x
Clinton	1980	3			
Crawford	1890	7	x	x	x
Daviess	1900	5			
Dearborn	1980	4		x	
Decatur	1980	4		x	
DeKalb	1980	3			
Delaware	1970	1			
Dubois	1980	1			
Elkhart	1980	0			
Fayette	1980	0			
Floyd	1980	0			
Fountain	1900	6	x	x	
Franklin	1880	7	x	x	
Fulton	1980	3			
Gibson	1980	2			
Grant	1970	4			
Greene	1910	5			x
Hamilton	1980	3		x	
Hancock	1980	3		x	
Harrison	1980	5		x	
Hendricks	1980	5		x	
Henry	1980	1			
Howard	1980	0			
Huntington	1980	1			
Jackson	1980	3			
Jasper	1980	2			
Jay	1900	5			
Jefferson	1980	4		x	
Jennings	1980	4		x	
Johnson	1980	0			
Knox	1920	4			x
Kosciusko	1980	2			
LaGrange	1980	5		x	
Lake	1970	1			
LaPorte	1980	0			

Area	Yr. of Highest Population	Decades of Population Loss	1880>1980	1880>1930	1930>1980
Lawrence	1980	3			
Madison	1980	1			
Marion	1970	1			
Marshall	1980	2			
Martin	1900	4	x	x	
Miami	1980	2			
Monroe	1980	0			
Montgomery	1980	3		x	
Morgan	1980	3			
Newton	1980	2			
Noble	1980	2		x	
Ohio	1880	6	x	x	
Orange	1980	4			
Owen	1880	6	x	x	
Parke	1900	6	x	x	x
Perry	1980	5		x	
Pike	1900	6	x	x	x
Porter	1980	1			
Posey	1980	4		x	
Pulaski	1900	4			
Putnam	1980	4		x	
Randolph	1980	2		x	
Ripley	1980	5		x	
Rush	1960	6			
St. Joseph	1970	1			
Scott	1980	3		x	
Shelby	1980	2			
Spencer	1900	7	x	x	
Starke	1980	1			
Steuben	1980	3		x	
Sullivan	1910	6			x
Switzerland	1880	9	x	x	x
Tippecanoe	1980	1			
Tipton	1900	4			
Union	1880	5	x	x	
Vanderburgh	1970	1			
Vermillion	1920	5			x
Vigo	1970	2			
Wabash	1980	2		x	
Warren	1880	6	x	x	x
Warrick	1980	3		x	
Washington	1980	5		x	
Wayne	1970	2			
Wells	1980	3		x	
White	1980	3			
Whitley	1980	3		x	
TOTAL	—	299	14	38	11

The last three columns of Table II-1 give counties losing population over the past 100 years and for either half of the period. Almost half of the State's counties, a total of 44, lost population either between 1880 and 1930 or in the next 50 years, with five counties (Crawford, Parke, Pike, Switzerland, and Warren) showing declines for each of the two periods. A further breakdown shows that there were 14 counties in all having a smaller population in 1980 than 1880. These columns confirm the difference in patterns of change, as there were 38 counties losing population in the first 50 years and only 11 from 1930 to 1980. Further, several counties which have been noted as rapid gainers in recent years actually lost population between 1880 and 1930. Typical of this list are Brown, Hamilton, Hancock, Harrison, Hendricks, Scott, and Warrick.

Data on county components of population change by decade are given in Table II-2. Because birth and death data prior to 1900 are not reliable, figures on migration are not available for the first two periods. Between 1970 and 1980, 57 Indiana counties had net in-migration and a gain in population, 23 others had net out-migration but still had enough natural increase (births minus deaths) to gain population, and 12 experienced loss. Paradoxically, while more counties had net in-migration and fewer had population loss than in any previous period, the past decade for the State showed the lowest growth rate and the heaviest net out-migration on record. Although this will be discussed in more detail later, it can be at least partially explained by the fact that most of the counties gaining through migration were low population areas, while the losers were mainly metropolitan counties.

Table II-2. NUMBER OF INDIANA COUNTIES WITH SELECTED PATTERNS OF POPULATION CHANGE, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1880 TO 1980

Period	Net In-Migration	Net Out-Migration But Population Gain	Population Loss
1880-1890	Not available	Not available	25
1890-1900	Not available	Not available	14
1900-1910	25	11	56
1910-1920	18	10	64
1920-1930	16	18	58
1930-1940	43	31	18
1940-1950	46	28	18
1950-1960	28	46	18
1960-1970	33	43	16
1970-1980	57	23	12

The heaviest period of population loss occurred in the first 30 years of this century when an average of 65 percent of the State's counties lost population. Between 1910 and 1920, over two-thirds of Indiana's counties (64) lost population. Since most of the declining counties were rural, their loss was more than balanced by the relatively heavy gains achieved by the more populated counties. More detailed information on migration patterns and population changes for the State, its regions, and counties appears in Sections IV through VII.

Relative growth patterns of metropolitan and rural areas are reflected in the data given in Table II-3 and in the graphs in Figures II-1 and II-2. In 1880, the 10 most populous counties in the State contained less than one quarter of the total Indiana population (22.6 percent), while the 10 least populous comprised just over four percent of the population. By 1960, the 10 leading counties had over half of Indiana's population and the smaller counties less than two percent. In terms of actual population, the top 10 counties increased from 446,000 in 1880 to 2,650,000 90 years later, before dropping slightly in the past 10 years. There has been relatively little change in the 10 smallest counties which had 84,000 people in 1880, went up to 99,000 in 1900, and have not exceeded that figure since.

Studying the pattern in Figure II-1 more closely reveals that the largest counties increased their share of Indiana population in a steady pattern from 1880 to 1960 going from 23 to 51 percent. Over the past 20 years, however, the growth has halted, and for the 1970-1980 period, an actual decline is indicated.

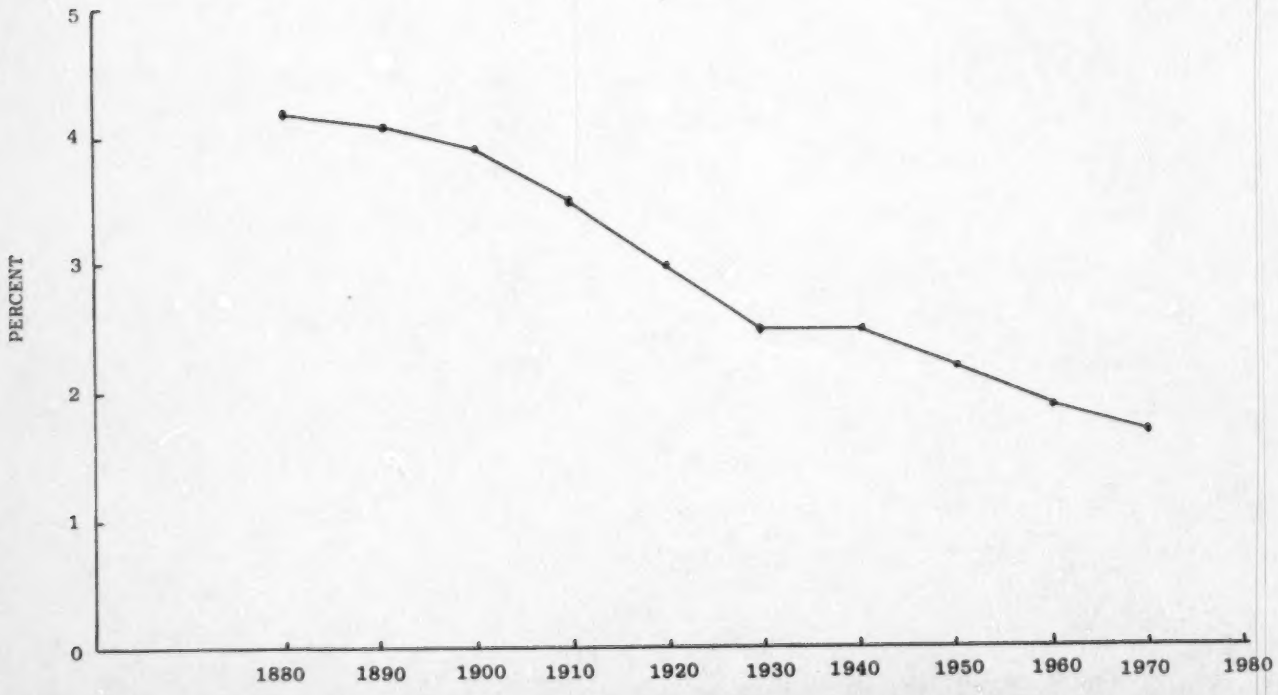
TABLE II-3. POPULATION OF INDIANA AND ITS 10 MOST POPULOUS AND 10 LEAST POPULOUS COUNTIES, WITH PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

		10 Most Populous Counties		10 Least Populous Counties	
Year	State	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1880	1,978,301	446,202	22.6	83,558	4.2
1890	2,192,404	543,145	24.8	90,078	4.1
1900	2,516,462	726,261	28.9	99,214	3.9
1910	2,700,876	906,663	33.6	93,516	3.5
1920	2,930,390	1,151,395	39.3	86,986	3.0
1930	3,238,503	1,338,456	41.3	79,782	2.5
1940	3,427,796	1,601,352	46.7	84,551	2.5
1950	3,934,224	1,929,774	49.1	86,932	2.2
1960	4,662,498	2,394,556	51.4	87,079	1.9
1970	5,193,669*	2,650,929	51.0	88,972	1.7
1980	5,490,179	2,638,436	48.1	98,242	1.8

*Unadjusted

FIGURE II-1. TEN MOST POPULOUS INDIANA COUNTIES AS PERCENT OF STATE POPULATION, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

FIGURE II-2. TEN LEAST POPULOUS INDIANA COUNTIES AS PERCENT OF STATE POPULATION, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980



Change in the small county population is reflected in Figure II-2. From 1880 to 1900, the 10 counties with the smallest population showed a slight drop in their share of the State's population. This was followed by a rapid decline over the next 30 years which was halted momentarily in the 1930 to 1940 period. From 1940 to 1970, the interrupted downward trend was resumed; but over the past 10 years, there has been a distinct reversal, with the smallest counties holding a greater proportion of the State's population in 1980 than in 1970.

The 1880 through 1980 period has shown many different patterns of growth, with the larger counties not always showing opposite direction from the smaller. From 1880 to 1900, the 10 leading counties showed a marked increase in their proportion of the State population, while the 10 smallest dropped slightly. Over the next 30 years, the percentage held by the larger counties showed a slightly increased rate of growth, while the decline of the rural areas accelerated. Thus, basically, the first 50 years of the State Board of Health's existence were characterized by relatively rapid growth of the State's urban areas, accompanied by a decline of the rural, farming sections.

Since 1930, patterns have not been so consistent or as easy to identify. The decline of the smaller counties was temporarily stopped by the return to the farm in the Depression years of the thirties, but this period was also characterized by a continuation of the expansion of the larger counties' share of Indiana's population.

With the coming of World War II, a new growth picture began to develop in Indiana. This was characterized by the development of the "bedroom" community which saw counties surrounding metropolitan areas begin a rapid growth period after many years of stationary or declining population. This phenomenon was not readily apparent in the analysis of the large and small county population until after 1960. Between 1940 and 1960, the 10 largest counties continued to increase their share of the State population, while the smaller counties resumed the decline interrupted during the Depression years. After 1960, however, the largest 10 counties showed a reversal, dropping slightly as a proportion of the State, while the rural counties continued to decline. This decade marked the growth of the suburbs, which was generally large enough to counteract the slowing of the population increase in the large counties containing the State's main cities.

It has only been in the past 10 years that a new trend seems ready to emerge. While the 10 leading counties as a whole actually lost population and their share of the State declined markedly, the 10 smallest not only gained, but increased their proportion of the Indiana total. Whether or not this indicates a long-term shift back to the rural areas remains to be seen, but it is in line with what has been happening on a national level.

The 10 most populous and 10 least populous Indiana counties for the years 1880, 1930, and 1980 are given in Tables II-4 and II-5. The pattern for leading counties has been relatively stable, with Marion the leader at each of the three times. The 1930 listing had only three changes from 1880 with Lake coming from nowhere to move into second place and Madison and Delaware entering the rankings primarily on the strength of heavy gains between 1890 and 1900. Dropping out were Wayne, Tippecanoe, and Clark Counties. Over the next 50 years, there were only two changes in the first 10, with Tippecanoe coming back into the list, primarily because college students were counted as residents of the college community starting in 1950, and Porter entering because of its rapid growth after 1940. Vigo and LaPorte Counties were missing from the 1980 list. Altogether, only 14 counties appeared over the three periods, with five counties appearing on each list.

While only three counties (Ohio, Union, and Brown) appear in all three of the least population lists, there has been relative stability in the smaller county populations. A total of 15 counties are listed with four new ones in 1930. Three names appear in 1980 which were not on the previous list, but two of them (Pulaski and Benton) were on the lowest 10 in 1880. The most notable shift was by Starke County which ranked 92nd in population in 1880 but does not appear in the bottom 10 in 1980.

As has been previously indicated, during the 1970s, Indiana had its lowest growth rate in history (5.7 percent) and the most net out-migration (90,000 plus). In spite of these facts, more counties had net in-migration and fewer had population loss than in any similar period for the past 100 years. Population changes for each county in terms of net migration and population change are given in Table II-6 and Figure II-3. The comparable picture for the 1960-1970 decade is shown in Figure II-4.

TABLE II-4. TEN MOST POPULOUS INDIANA COUNTIES 1880, 1930, AND 1980

1880		1930		1980	
County	Population	County	Population	County	Population
Marion	102,782	Marion	422,666	Marion	765,233
Allen	54,763	Lake	261,310	Lake	522,965
Vigo	45,658	St. Joseph	160,033	Allen	294,335
Vanderburgh	42,193	Allen	146,743	St. Joseph	241,617
Wayne	38,613	Vanderburgh	113,320	Vanderburgh	167,515
Tippecanoe	35,966	Vigo	98,861	Madison	139,336
Elkhart	33,454	Madison	82,888	Elkhart	137,330
St. Joseph	33,178	Elkhart	68,875	Delaware	128,587
LaPorte	30,985	Delaware	67,270	Tippecanoe	121,702
Clark	28,610	LaPorte	60,490	Porter	119,816

TABLE II-5. TEN LEAST POPULOUS INDIANA COUNTIES 1880, 1930, AND 1980

1880		1930		1980	
County	Population	County	Population	County	Population
Starke	5,105	Ohio	3,747	Ohio	5,114
Ohio	5,563	Brown	5,168	Union	6,860
Union	7,673	Union	5,880	Switzerland	7,153
Blackford	8,020	Scott	6,664	Warren	8,976
Newton	8,167	Switzerland	8,432	Crawford	9,820
Scott	8,343	Warren	9,167	Benton	10,218
Jasper	9,464	Newton	9,841	Martin	11,001
Pulaski	9,851	Martin	10,103	Brown	12,377
Brown	10,264	Crawford	10,160	Pulaski	13,258
Benton	11,108	Starke	10,620	Pike	13,465

TABLE II-6. POPULATION CHANGES, INDIANA COUNTIES, 1970-1980

County	Population		Change 1970 to 1980		Components of Change			
							Net Migration	
	April 1, 1980 Census	April 1, 1970 Census	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Number	Percent
INDIANA	5,490,179	5,193,669*	296,510	5.7	865,727	478,855	-90,362	-1.7
Adams	29,619	26,871	2,748	10.2	5,668	2,382	-538	-2.0
Allen	294,335	280,455	13,880	4.9	49,807	22,707	-13,220	-4.7
Bartholomew	65,088	57,022	8,066	14.1	10,140	4,441	2,367	4.2
Benton	10,218	11,262	-1,044	-9.3	1,631	1,198	-1,477	-13.1
Blackford	15,570	15,888	-318	-2.0	2,448	1,628	-1,138	-7.2
Boone	36,446	30,870	5,576	18.1	4,858	3,210	3,928	12.7
Brown	12,377	9,057	3,320	36.7	1,384	860	2,796	30.9
Carroll	19,722	17,734	1,988	11.2	2,811	1,788	965	5.4
Cass	40,936	40,456	480	1.2	6,384	4,351	-1,553	-3.8
Clark	88,838	75,876	12,962	17.1	13,661	6,487	5,788	7.6
Clay	24,862	23,933	929	3.9	3,565	3,112	476	2.0
Clinton	31,545	30,547	998	3.3	5,188	3,680	-510	-1.7
Crawford	9,820	8,033	1,787	22.2	1,431	1,063	1,419	17.7
Daviess	27,836	26,602	1,234	4.6	4,168	3,112	178	0.7
Dearborn	34,291	29,430	4,861	16.5	4,745	3,223	3,339	11.3
Decatur	23,841	22,738	1,103	4.9	4,180	2,314	-763	-3.4
DeKalb	33,606	30,837	2,769	9.0	5,625	2,972	116	0.4
Delaware	128,587	129,219	-632	-0.5	19,274	10,777	-9,129	-7.1
Dubois	34,238	30,934	3,304	10.7	5,095	2,760	969	3.1
Elkhart	137,330	126,529	10,801	8.5	22,917	10,640	-1,476	-1.2
Fayette	28,272	26,216	2,056	7.8	4,954	2,638	-260	-1.0
Floyd	61,169	55,622	5,547	10.0	8,426	5,533	2,654	4.8
Fountain	19,033	18,257	776	4.3	2,818	2,144	102	0.6
Franklin	19,612	16,943	2,669	15.8	3,038	1,546	1,177	6.9
Fulton	19,335	16,984	2,351	13.8	2,705	2,042	1,688	9.9
Gibson	33,156	30,444	2,712	8.9	4,381	3,751	2,082	6.8
Grant	80,934	83,955	-3,021	-3.6	13,154	7,253	-8,922	-10.6
Greene	30,416	26,894	3,522	13.1	4,060	3,660	3,122	11.6
Hamilton	82,381	54,532	27,849	51.1	10,005	4,533	22,377	41.0
Hancock	43,939	35,096	8,843	25.2	6,192	2,952	5,603	16.0
Harrison	27,276	20,423	6,853	33.6	3,853	2,170	5,170	25.3

County	Population		Change 1970 to 1980		Components of Change			
							Net Migration	
	April 1, 1980 Census	April 1, 1970 Census	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Number	Percent
Hendricks	69,804	53,974	15,830	29.3	9,478	3,968	10,320	19.1
Henry	53,336	52,603	733	1.4	8,162	5,001	-2,428	-4.6
Howard	86,896	83,198	3,698	4.4	14,905	6,765	-4,442	-5.3
Huntington	35,596	34,970	626	1.8	5,757	3,943	-1,188	-3.4
Jackson	36,523	33,187	3,336	10.1	5,876	3,267	727	2.2
Jasper	26,138	20,429	5,709	27.9	3,977	1,920	3,652	17.9
Jay	23,239	23,575	-336	-1.4	3,855	2,596	-1,595	-6.8
Jefferson	30,419	27,006	3,413	12.6	4,148	2,667	1,932	7.2
Jennings	22,854	19,454	3,400	17.5	3,478	1,755	1,677	8.6
Johnson	77,240	61,138	16,102	26.3	11,068	4,928	9,962	16.3
Knox	41,838	41,546	292	0.7	5,525	5,172	-61	-0.1
Kosciusko	59,555	48,127	11,428	23.7	9,858	4,728	6,298	13.1
LaGrange	25,550	20,890	4,660	22.3	5,263	1,777	1,174	5.6
Lake	522,965	546,253	-23,288	-4.3	96,421	44,788	-74,921	-13.7
LaPorte	108,632	105,342	3,290	3.1	17,210	9,768	-4,152	-3.9
Lawrence	42,472	38,038	4,434	11.7	6,249	4,241	2,426	6.4
Madison	139,336	138,451*	885	0.6	22,402	12,028	-9,489	-6.9
Marion	765,233	792,299*	-27,066	-3.4	130,981	68,512	-89,535	-11.3
Marshall	39,155	34,986	4,169	11.9	6,184	3,636	1,621	4.6
Martin	11,001	10,969	32	0.3	2,061	1,079	-950	-8.7
Miami	39,820	39,246	574	1.5	7,977	3,500	-3,903	-9.9
Monroe	98,387	84,849*	13,538	16.0	12,057	4,920	6,401	7.5
Montgomery	35,501	33,930	1,571	4.6	4,958	3,580	193	0.6
Morgan	51,999	44,176	7,823	17.7	7,955	3,525	3,393	7.7
Newton	14,844	11,606	3,238	27.9	2,184	1,279	2,333	20.1
Noble	35,443	31,382	4,061	12.9	6,086	3,214	1,189	3.8
Ohio	5,114	4,289	825	19.2	629	491	687	16.0
Orange	18,677	16,968	1,709	10.1	2,727	1,979	961	5.7
Owen	15,840	12,163	3,677	30.2	1,976	1,461	3,162	26.0
Parke	16,372	14,600*	1,772	12.1	2,138	1,876	1,510	10.3
Perry	19,346	19,075	271	1.4	3,003	2,002	-730	-3.8
Pike	13,465	12,281	1,184	9.6	1,735	1,794	1,243	10.1
Porter	119,816	87,114	32,702	37.5	16,590	6,328	22,440	25.8
Posey	26,414	21,740	4,674	21.5	3,514	2,293	3,453	15.9
Pulaski	13,258	12,534	724	5.8	2,130	1,513	107	0.9
Putnam	29,163	26,932	2,231	8.3	3,481	2,391	1,141	4.2
Randolph	29,997	28,915	1,082	3.7	4,683	3,064	-537	-1.9
Ripley	24,398	21,138	3,260	15.4	3,892	2,312	1,680	7.9
Rush	19,604	20,352	-748	-3.7	3,164	2,210	-1,702	-8.4
St. Joseph	241,617	245,045*	-3,428	-1.4	36,521	22,426	-17,523	-7.2

County	Population		Change 1970 to 1980		Components of Change			
							Net Migration	
	April 1, 1980 Census	April 1, 1970 Census	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Number	Percent
Scott	20,422	17,144	3,278	19.1	3,590	1,771	1,459	8.5
Shelby	39,887	37,797	2,090	5.5	6,121	3,634	-397	-1.1
Spencer	19,361	17,134	2,227	13.0	2,547	1,943	1,623	9.5
Starke	21,997	19,280	2,717	14.1	3,501	2,473	1,689	8.8
Steuben	24,694	20,159	4,535	22.5	3,450	2,167	3,252	16.1
Sullivan	21,107	19,889	1,218	6.1	2,906	3,030	1,342	6.7
Switzerland	7,153	6,306	847	13.4	935	775	687	10.9
Tippecanoe	121,702	109,378	12,324	11.3	17,323	7,626	2,627	2.4
Tipton	16,819	16,650	169	1.0	2,642	1,707	-766	-4.6
Union	6,860	6,582	278	4.2	1,064	631	-155	-2.4
Vanderburgh	167,515	168,772	-1,257	-0.7	24,526	18,038	-7,745	-4.6
Vermillion	18,229	16,793	1,436	8.6	2,512	2,358	1,282	7.6
Vigo	112,385	114,528	-2,143	-1.9	15,822	12,608	-5,357	-4.7
Wabash	36,640	35,553	1,087	3.1	5,544	3,809	-648	-1.8
Warren	8,976	8,705	271	3.1	1,271	907	-93	-1.1
Warrick	41,474	27,972	13,502	48.3	5,667	2,702	10,537	37.7
Washington	21,932	19,278	2,654	13.8	3,402	2,104	1,356	7.0
Wayne	76,058	79,109	-3,051	-3.9	12,119	7,584	-7,586	-9.6
Wells	25,401	23,821	1,580	6.6	4,003	2,238	-185	-0.8
White	23,867	20,995	2,872	13.7	3,666	2,415	1,621	7.7
Whitley	26,215	23,395	2,820	12.1	4,175	2,291	936	4.0
Unknown					117	420	303	

*Figures are original 1970 Census Figures, Not Adjusted for later changes

FIGURE II-3. POPULATION CHANGES IN INDIANA COUNTIES, 1970 TO 1980

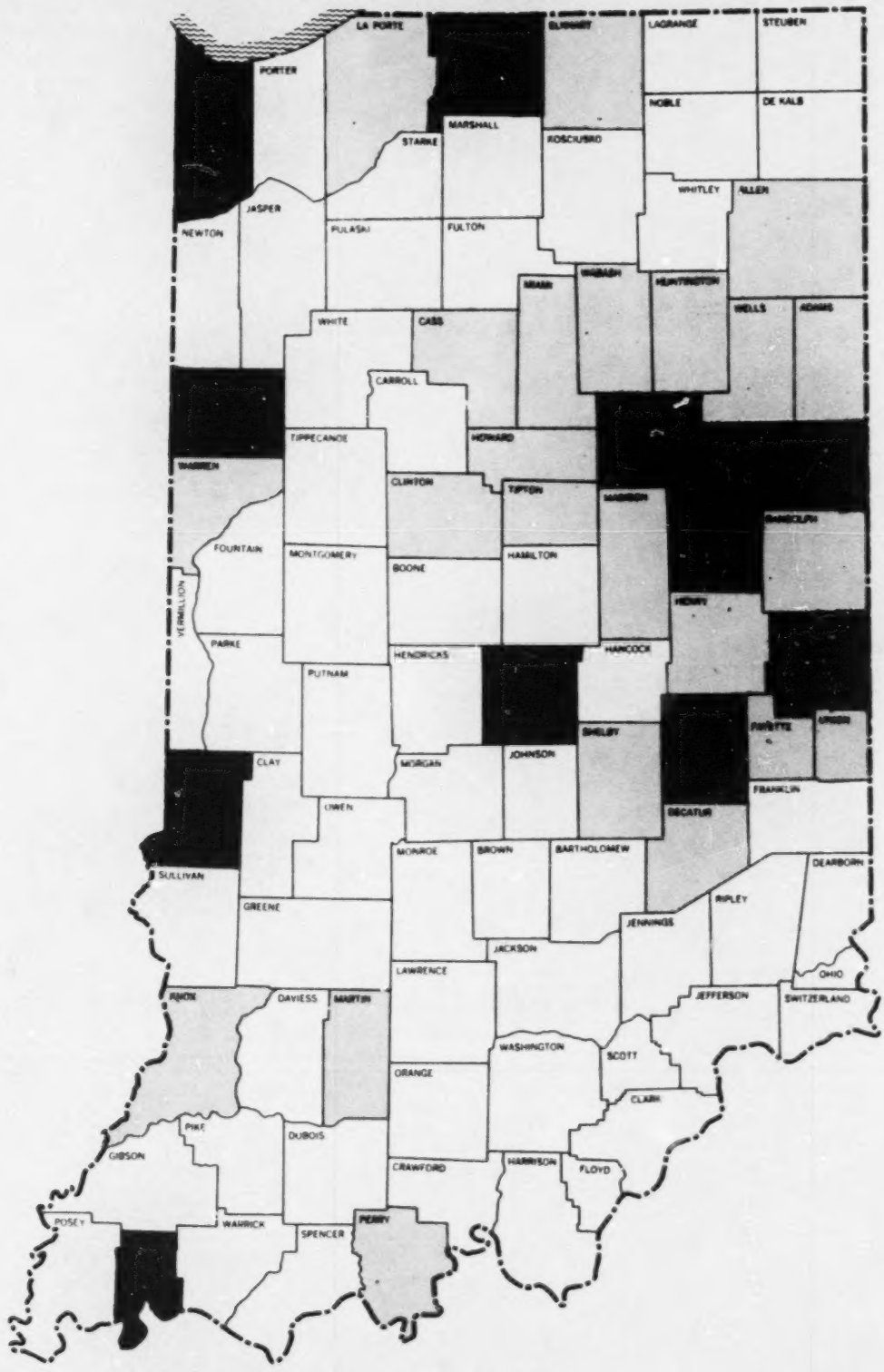


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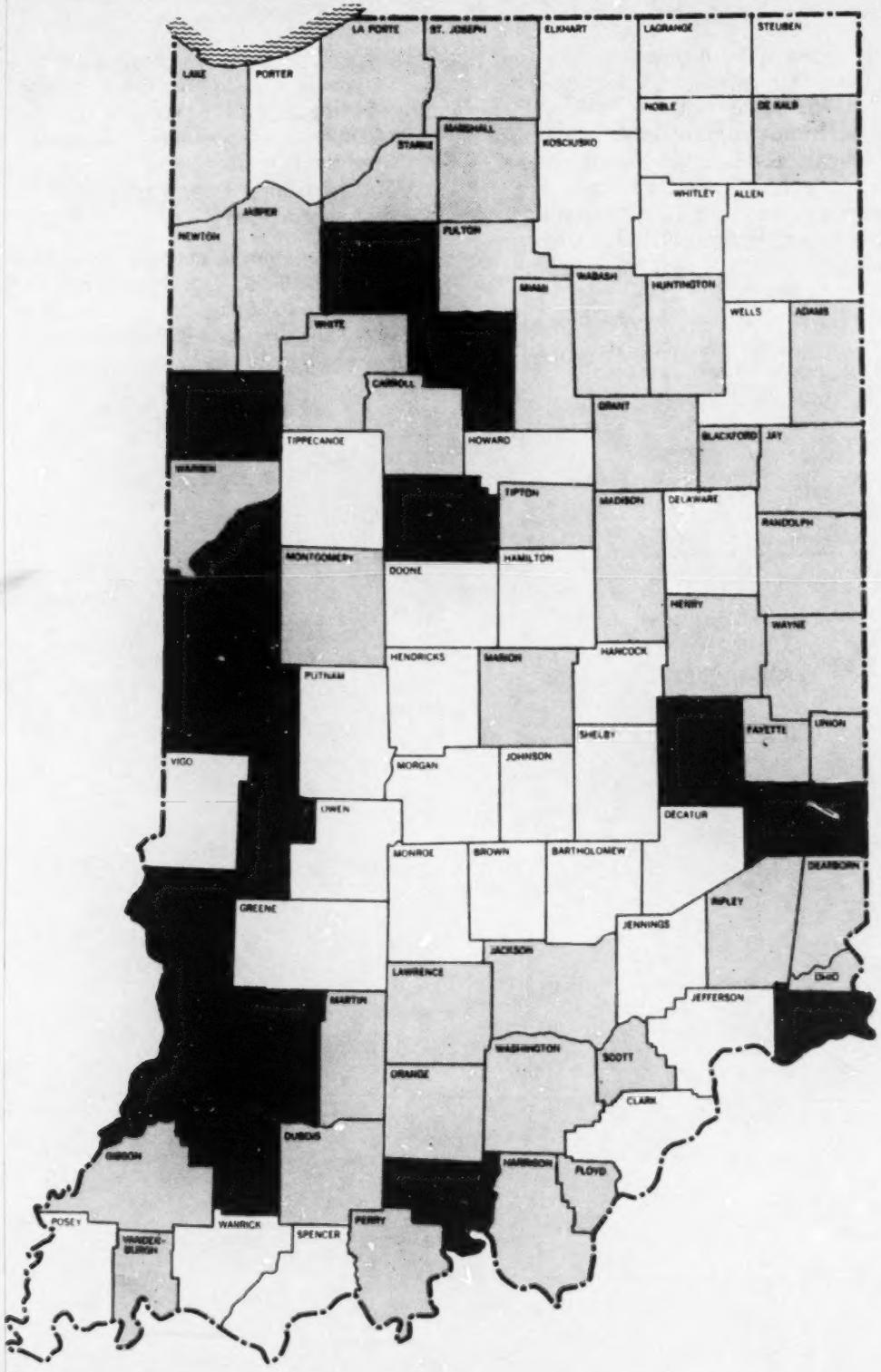
FIGURE II-4. POPULATION CHANGES IN INDIANA COUNTIES, 1960 TO 1970



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A major factor in the net out-migration was the experience of Lake County which had a net out-migration loss of 75,000 and Marion, which lost 90,000 persons net through migration. As a result of this out-movement, the two counties together had a population loss of over 50,000 for the decade. With several other large counties experiencing heavy net out-migration and/or population loss, it was inevitable that the State would have a relatively heavy net out-migration and a proportionately small population gain. A 15 percent drop in births from the previous decade accompanied by a slight increase in deaths also contributed to a lower growth rate.

A comparison of Figures II-3 and II-4 shows that only two counties (Benton and Rush) experienced loss in each of the past two decades. The shift in counties losing population can be seen to go not only from the rural to the central metropolitan counties but also from the western corridor of the State to the east-central area.

Further analysis of regional and county patterns of change will be found in Sections IV through VII. A complete list of county population for each census year 1880 through 1980 can be found in Appendix A.

III. INDIANA CITIES AND TOWNS

It has been noted that Indiana's rate of growth from 1880 to 1930 was quite comparable to that for the next 50 years, but that county patterns of growth were more variable and inconsistent.

As can be seen in Table III-I and Figures III-I and III-2, the growth of Indiana's major cities relative to the State has not followed a consistent or steady course.

In 1880, Indiana's 10 largest cities accounted for 12 percent of the State population, and the next 15 had four percent more. Over the next 50 years, cities were a dominant force in Indiana population growth; and by 1930, the largest 25 cities accounted for 43 percent of Indiana's population. While over the entire 100-year period the 11th through 25th cities pretty much kept up with the larger cities, this did not hold true between 1910 and 1930, a period of rural population loss.

A number of factors have contributed to a marked change in the relative pattern of city and state growth over the past 50 years. The Depression years of the thirties with the return to the farm marked the beginning of this change. Although the population share of the cities did not decline appreciably in that decade, it did stabilize.

The coming of World War II initiated another significant phenomenon: the bedroom community. Counties surrounding major cities began a rapid increase in population, which between 1940 and 1960 slightly more than matched the growth of the cities.

It should be noted that, while states and counties have two avenues of growth (natural increase or births minus deaths and migration), cities also have a third: annexation. It was this factor, illustrated by the development of Unigov in Marion County, that resulted in an artifact of relative population growth in Indiana's major cities between 1960 and 1970. Without Indianapolis' large gain through this annexation, the city's share of population would have declined, as this was a decade of suburban rather than central city growth.

Table III-1. POPULATION OF INDIANA, ITS 10 LARGEST CITIES AND THE NEXT 15 LARGEST CITIES WITH THEIR RELATIVE SHARE OF POPULATION EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

	INDIANA	10 LARGEST CITIES		11-25 LARGEST CITIES		
Year	Population	Population	Ratio to State	Population	Ratio to State	Ratio to 10 Largest Cities
1880	1,978,301	235,118	.119	83,653	.042	.356
1890	2,192,404	322,129	.147	124,734	.057	.387
1900	2,516,462	444,048	.176	171,621	.068	.386
1910	2,700,876	589,430	.218	229,637	.085	.390
1920	2,930,390	817,013	.279	291,093	.099	.356
1930	3,238,503	1,054,481	.326	340,914	.105	.323
1940	3,427,796	1,094,237	.319	357,813	.104	.327
1950	3,934,224	1,250,608	.318	408,258	.104	.326
1960	4,662,498	1,449,873	.311	472,579	.101	.326
1970	5,193,669*	1,720,053	.331	509,112	.098	.296
1980	5,490,179	1,613,575	.294	523,201	.095	.324

*Unadjusted

FIGURE III-1. INDIANA'S 10 LARGEST CITIES AS A PERCENT OF STATE POPULATION, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

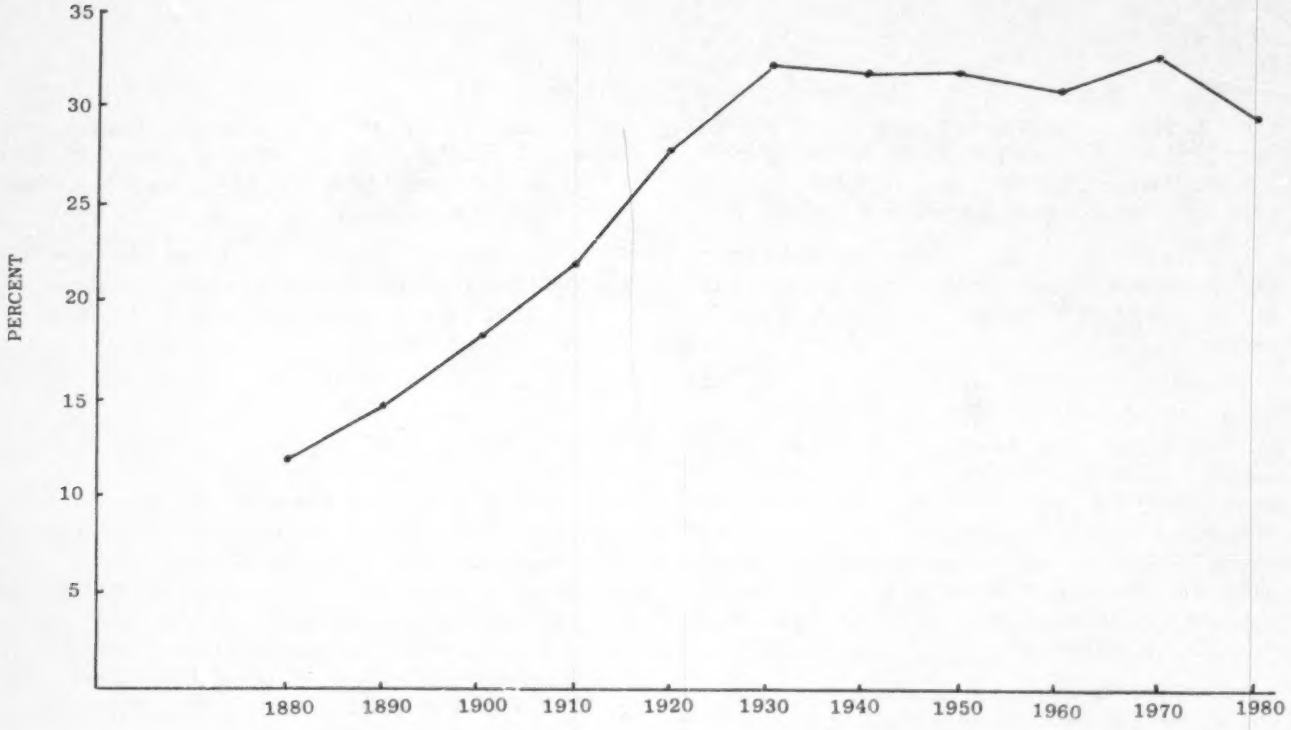
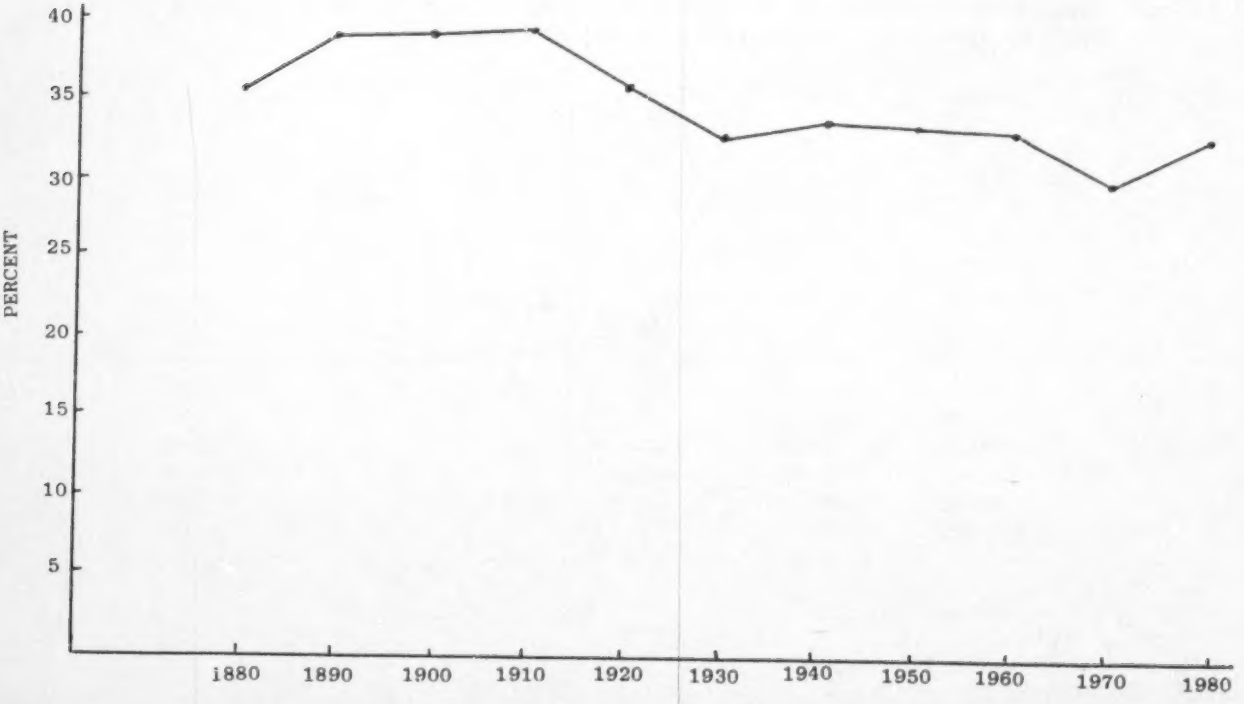


FIGURE III-2. INDIANA'S 11-25 LARGEST CITIES AS A PERCENT OF 10 LARGEST CITIES POPULATION, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980



Still another new population development occurred during the past decade: the rebirth of the rural areas and smaller cities. As a result, for the first time in the past century, the 10 largest cities' share of the State population dropped markedly, and the proportion of the next 15 cities compared to the largest increased. Whether this change is a precursor of things to come or a temporary aberration remains to be seen.

As a result of these developments occurring since 1930, the largest 25 cities' share of the State population has declined from 44 to 39 percent, a marked contrast to the sustained relative growth of the 1880-1930 period.

In 1980, for the first time, Indiana had over 100 incorporated places of over 5,000 population. Four additional incorporated places had, at some time in the past, had populations greater than this figure. A breakdown of Indiana places over 5,000 by size for each census 1880 through 1980 is given in Table III-2.

By 1890, Indianapolis had passed the 100,000 mark; and through 1920, it remained the only city in the State over this figure. In the 1930 Census, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Gary, and South Bend joined this category. Although there has been fluctuation over the past 50 years (Evansville dropped out temporarily in 1940 and Hammond was in the list in 1960 and 1970), these same five cities remain the only ones over 100,000 in 1980.

TABLE III-2. INDIANA PLACES* OVER 5,000 BY SIZE, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

Size	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
100,000	0	1	1	1	1	5	4	5	6	6	5
50,000-100,000	1	1	1	4	5	3	4	4	3	3	5
25,000- 50,000	3	2	3	0	6	9	10	10	10	11	14
10,000- 25,000	5	10	14	20	19	17	17	20	27	32	37
5,000- 10,000	9	18	23	25	23	27	32	38	37	41	41
Total over 5,000	18	32	42	50	54	61	67	77	83	93	102

*Including only places listed in 1980 Census

In 1880, the State had only one city over 50,000 and nine over 10,000. Only 18 of the most populous places had a population of over 5,000.

By 1930, in addition to the five cities previously mentioned over 100,000, there were 12 cities between 25,000 and 100,000, and a total of 34 places over 10,000.

Today in Indiana, there are five places over 100,000, five more between 50,000 and 100,000, and an additional 14 over 25,000, leaving only one of the State's leading 25 cities below this figure.

While it has been noted that the growth of the State's cities has been slowed over the past 50 years, each decade has seen a rise in the number of places over 5,000 population. In 1880, there were 18 such places; by 1930, the figures had risen to 61; and as already stated, there were 102 in 1980. Within this group, the number of places over 25,000 increased markedly from 1880 to 1930 but has not risen as rapidly as the number of smaller places over the past 50 years.

A statistical breakdown of the 102 communities by size and year of highest population in the 1880-1980 period is given in Table III-3. Only seven places, all under 25,000, reached their peaks in 1950 or earlier, with two of these (Alexandria and Elwood) attaining their high points as early as 1900. In keeping with the trends already indicated, 13 places peaked in 1960 and an additional 23 in 1970.

Although 58 percent of the 102 places had their high figure in 1980, this was true of none of those over 100,000 and only 38 percent of the 24 cities of over 25,000 population. A further comparison shows that while 10 of the 37 cities (27 percent) between 10,000 and 25,000 lost population between 1970 and 1980, only five of 41 (12 percent) between 5,000 and 10,000 showed a decline for the 10-year period. This, again, tends to confirm the recent trend towards the rural areas and smaller cities.

TABLE III-3. NUMBER OF INDIANA INCORPORATED PLACES OVER 5,000 POPULATION IN 1980 BY SIZE AND YEAR OF HIGHEST POPULATION, 1880-1980

Year of Highest Population	All Places Over 5,000 in 1980	5,000-10,000	10,000-25,000	25,000-50,000	50,000-100,000	Over 100,000
1880	0	0	0	0	0	0
1890	0	0	0	0	0	0
1900	2	1	1	0	0	0
1910	1	1	0	0	0	0
1920	2	1	1	0	0	0
1930	1	1	0	0	0	0
1940	0	0	0	0	0	0
1950	1	1	0	0	0	0
1960	13	2	4	2	2	3
1970	23	5	10	5	1	2
1980	59	29	21	7	2	0
Total	102	41	37	14	5	5

Data on decades of population loss by size of community are given in Table III-4. Over the 100-year period, the 102 places experienced 158 decades of loss or approximately 17 percent of the possible. (Not all of the places have listed populations as far back as 1880; and consequently, there are not 10 decades of potential loss for each place.)It can be seen that the relative number of decades of loss did not differ much by size of city, ranging from 14 to 21 percent.

Heaviest loss occurred in the past two 10-year periods with 24 places losing population between 1960 and 1970 and 40 in the most recent decade. Earlier, there was larger than normal loss between 1910 and 1920 and again in the following 10-year period. There was, however, a marked difference in pattern between the two periods, with the smaller cities the predominant losers in the earlier period and the larger cities suffering relatively more losses since 1960. For cities under 25,000, half of the decades of loss (63 of 125) occurred prior to 1930; but for larger cities, 31 of 33 losses occurred after that year.

No Indiana place having over 5,000 population in 1980 had a larger population in 1880 than 1980, though Lawrenceburg, which was over 5,000 in the 1960 Census, did. There were several places (Brazil, Clinton, Whiting, Logansport, East Chicago, and Terre Haute) which had smaller populations in 1980 than 1930. Another two (Charlestown and Madison) declined from 1880 to 1930.

TABLE III-4. NUMBER OF DECADES OF POPULATION LOSS, INDIANA INCORPORATED PLACES OF OVER 5,000 POPULATION IN 1980, 1880-1980

Decade	Places Over 5,000 in 1980	5,000-10,000	10,000-25,000	25,000-50,000	50,000-100,000	Over 100,000
1880-1890	4	3	1	0	0	0
1890-1900	8	5	2	1	0	0
1900-1910	12	6	6	0	0	0
1910-1920	22	13	9	0	0	0
1920-1930	19	11	7	0	1	0
1930-1940	14	4	3	4	1	2
1940-1950	5	4	0	1	0	0
1950-1960	10	8	2	0	0	0
1960-1970	24	9	7	3	2	3
1970-1980	40	10	15	7	3	5
Decades of Loss	158	73	52	16	7	10
Proportion Decades of Loss	.17	.18	.15	.14	.14	.21

Approximately one quarter of the communities (25 of 101—Merrillville was incorporated after the 1970 Census) had population increase each decade of their existence over the past 100 years. On the other hand, six cities (Brazil, Clinton, Whiting, Linton, Elwood, and Madison) each experienced at least five decades of population loss.

More detailed information on high population years or decades of population losses for specific places can be found in Table III-5. This table gives population figures, where available, for each census year 1880 through 1980 for each incorporated place of over 5,000 in Indiana in 1980. The table is broken down by population size and also includes information for four additional cities which were over 5,000 in a census prior to 1980.

Indiana's 25 largest cities in 1880, 1930, and 1980 are given in Table III-6. There are 40 cities that ranked in the top 25 in one or more of the three lists, and there are 16 cities which at one or more of the three times were in the top ten.

Twelve cities appeared in the top 25 all three years, while 11 appeared twice, and seventeen others, once. Five cities were in the top 10 each time; four appeared twice, and seven more are listed once.

A complete listing of the 564 Indiana incorporated places appearing in 1980 U.S. Census Reports is given in Appendix B together with populations, as available, from 1880 through 1980.

TABLE III-5. POPULATION OF INDIANA INCORPORATED PLACES OVER 5,000* IN 1980 CENSUS, EACH CENSUS 1880 THROUGH 1980 BY SIZE GROUP IN 1980

Place	County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Over 100,000												
Evansville	Vanderburgh	29,280	50,756	59,007	69,647	85,264	102,249	97,062	128,636	141,543**	138,764	130,496
Fort Wayne	Allen	26,880	35,393	45,115	63,933	86,549	114,946	118,410	133,607	161,776	178,269**	172,196
Gary	Lake	—	—	—	16,802	55,378	100,426	111,719	133,911	178,320**	175,415	151,953
Indianapolis	Marion	75,056	105,436	169,164	233,650	314,194	364,161	386,972	427,173	476,258	736,856**	700,807
South Bend	St. Joseph	13,280	21,819	35,999	53,684	70,983	104,193	101,268	115,911	132,445**	125,580	109,727
50,000-100,000												
Anderson	Madison	4,126	10,741	20,178	22,476	29,767	39,804	41,572	46,820	49,061	70,787**	64,695
Bloomington	Monroe	2,756	4,018	6,460	8,838	11,595	18,227	20,870	28,163	31,357	43,262	51,646
Hammond	Lake	699	5,428	12,376	20,925	36,004	64,560	70,184	87,594	111,698**	107,983	93,714
Muncie	Delaware	5,219	11,345	20,942	24,005	36,524	46,548	49,720	58,479	68,603	69,082	77,216
Terre Haute	Vigo	26,042	30,217	36,673	58,157	66,083	62,810	62,693	64,214	72,500**	70,335	61,125
25,000-50,000												
Columbus	Bartholomew	4,813	6,719	8,130	8,813	8,990	9,935	11,738	18,370	20,778	26,457	30,292
E. Chicago	Lake	—	1,255	3,411	19,098	35,967	54,784	54,637	54,263	57,669**	46,982	39,786
Elkhart	Elkhart	6,953	11,360	15,184	19,282	24,277	32,949	33,434	35,646	40,274	43,152**	41,305
Highland	Lake	—	—	—	304	542	1,553	2,723	5,878	16,284	24,947	25,935
Kokomo	Howard	4,042	8,261	10,609	17,010	30,067	32,843	32,795	38,672	47,197	44,042	47,808
Lafayette	Tippecanoe	14,860	16,243	18,116	20,081	22,486	26,240	28,798	35,568	42,330	44,955**	43,011
Lawrence	Marion	—	—	—	—	—	840	1,087	1,951	10,103	16,353	25,591
Marion	Grant	3,182	8,769	17,337	19,359	23,747	24,496	26,767	30,081	37,854	39,607**	35,874
Merrillville	Lake	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,677
Michigian City	Laporte	7,366	10,776	14,850	19,027	19,457	26,735	26,476	28,395	36,653	39,369**	36,850
Mishawaka	St. Joseph	2,640	3,371	5,560	11,886	15,195	28,630	28,298	32,913	33,361	36,060	40,224
New Albany	Floyd	16,423	21,059	20,628	20,629	22,992	25,819	25,414	29,346	37,812	38,402**	37,103
Portage	Porter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,822	19,127	27,409
Richmond	Wayne	12,742	16,608	18,226	22,324	26,765	32,493	35,147	39,539	44,149**	43,999	41,349

10,000-25,000

Place	County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Bedford	Lawrence	2,198	3,351	6,115	8,716	9,076	13,208	12,514	12,562	13,024	13,087	14,410
Beech Grove	Marion	—	—	—	568	1,459	3,552	3,907	5,685	10,973	13,559**	13,196
Carmel	Hamilton	92	471	498	626	598	682	771	1,009	1,442	6,691	18,272
Clarksville	Clark	1,037	1,692	2,370	2,743	2,322	2,243	2,386	5,905	8,088	13,298	15,164
Connersville	Fayette	3,228	4,548	6,836	7,738	9 901	12,795	12,898	15,550	17,698**	17,604	17,023
Crawfordsville	Montgomery	5,251	6,089	6,649	9,371	10,139	10,355	11,089	12,851	14,231**	13,842	13,325
Crown Point	Lake	1,708	1,907	2,336	2,526	3,232	4,046	4,643	5,839	8,443	10,931	16,455
Elwood	Madison	751	2,284	12,950**	11,028	10,790	10,685	10,913	11,362	11,793	11,196	10,867
Frankfort	Clinton	2,803	5,919	7,100	8,634	11,585	12,196	13,706	15,028	15,302**	14,956	15,168
Franklin	Johnson	3,116	3,781	4,005	4,502	4,909	5,682	6,264	7,316	9,453	11,477	11,563
Goshen	Elkhart	4,123	6,033	7,810	8,514	9,525	10,397	11,375	13,003	13,718	17,871	19,665
Greenfield	Hancock	2,013	3,100	4,489	4,448	4,168	4,188	4,821	6,159	9,049	9,986	11,439
Greenwood	Johnson	448	862	1,503	1,608	1,907	2,377	2,499	3,066	7,169	11,869	19,327
Griffith	Lake	—	—	—	523	630	1,176	2,116	4,470	9,483	18,168**	17,026
Hobart	Lake	600	1,010	1,390	1,753	3,450	5,787	7,166	10,244	18,680	21,485	22,987
Huntington	Huntington	3,863	7,328	9,491	10,272	14,000	13,420	13,903	15,079	16,185	16,217**	16,202
Jeffersonville	Clark	9,357	10,666	10,774	10,412	10,098	11,946	11,493	14,685	19,522	20,008	21,220
Lake Station (a)	Lake	—	—	—	484	813	2,409	3,401	5,635	9,309	9,858	14,294
LaPorte	LaPorte	6,195	7,126	7,113	10,525	15,158	15,755	16,180	17,882	21,157	22,140**	21,796
Lebanon	Boone	2,625	3,682	4,465	5,474	6,257	6,445	6,529	7,631	9,523	9,766	11,456
Logansport	Cass	11,198	13,328	16,204	19,050	21,626**	18,508	20,177	21,031	21,106	19,255	17,899
Madison	Jefferson	8,945	8,936	7,835	6,934	6,711	6,530	6,923	7,506	10,488	13,081**	12,472
Martinsville	Morgan	1,943	2,680	4,038	4,529	4,895	4,962	5,009	5,991	7,525	9,723	11,311
Munster	Lake	—	—	—	543	605	975	1,751	4,753	10,313	16,514	20,671
New Castle	Henry	2,299	2,697	3,406	9,446	14,458	14,027	16,620	18,271	20,349	21,215**	20,056
Noblesville	Hamilton	2,221	3,054	4,792	5,073	4,758	4,811	5,575	6,567	7,664	7,548	12,056
Peru	Miami	5,280	7,028	8,463	10,910	12,410	12,730	12,432	13,308	14,453**	14,139	13,764
Schererville	Lake	—	—	—	—	483	580	998	1,457	2,875	3,663	13,209
Seymour	Jackson	4,250	5,337	6,445	6,305	7,348	7,508	8,620	9,629	11,629	13,352	15,050
Shelbyville	Shelby	3,745	5,451	7,169	9,500	9,701	10,618	10,791	11,734	14,317	15,094**	14,989
Speedway	Marion	—	—	—	—	—	1,420	2,325	5,498	9,624	14,523**	12,641
Valparaiso	Porter	4,461	5,090	6,280	6,987	6,518	8,079	8,736	12,028	15,227	20,020	22,247
Vincennes	Knox	7,680	8,853	10,249	14,895	17,160	17,564	18,228	18,831	18,046	19,867	20,857
Wabash	Wabash	3,800	5,105	8,618	8,687	9,872	8,840	9,653	10,621	12,621	13,379**	12 985

(a) East Gary prior to 1980

Place	County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Warsaw	Kosciusko	3,123	3,574	3,987	4,430	5,478	5,730	6,378	6,625	7,234	7,506	10,647
Washington	Daviess	4,323	6,064	8,551	7,854	8,743	9,070	9,312	10,987	10,846	11,358**	11,325
W. Lafayette	Tippecanoe	717	1,242	2,302	3,867	3,830	5,095	6,270	11,873	12,680	19,157	21,247
5,000-10,000												
Alexandria	Madison	488	715	7,221**	5,096	4,172	4,408	4,801	5,147	5,582	5,600	6,028
Angola	Steuben	1,280	1,840	2,141	2,610	2,650	2,665	3,141	5,081	4,746	5,117	5,486
Auburn	DeKalb	1,542	2,415	3,396	3,919	4,650	5,088	5,415	5,879	6,350	7,388	8,122
Bluffton	Wells	2,354	3,589	4,479	4,987	5,391	5,074	5,417	6,076	6,238	8,297	8,705
Boonville	Warrick	1,182	1,881	2,849	3,934	4,451	4,208	4,526	5,092	4,801	5,736	6,300
Brazil	Clay	3,441	5,905	7,786	9,340**	9,293	8,744	8,126	8,434	8,853	8,163	7,852
Brownsburg	Hendricks	667	623	676	876	1,063	1,042	1,136	1,578	4,478	5,751	6,242
Cedar Lake	Lake	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,907	5,766	7,589	8,754
Charlestown	Clark	1,103	888	915	364	820	859	939	4,785	5,726	5,933**	5,596
Chesterton	Porter	488	931	788	1,400	1,604	2,231	2,470	3,175	4,335	6,177	8,531
Clinton	Vermillion	965	1,365	2,918	6,229	10,962**	7,936	7,092	6,462	5,843	5,340	5,267
Columbia City	Whitley	2,244	3,027	2,975	3,448	3,499	3,805	4,219	4,745	4,803	4,911	5,091
Decatur	Adams	1,905	3,142	4,142	4,471	4,762	5,156	5,861	7,271	8,327	8,445	8,649
Dyer	Lake	—	—	—	545	479	672	976	1,556	3,993	4,906	9,555
Gas City	Grant	—	145	3,622	3,224	2,870	3,087	3,488	3,787	4,469	5,742	6,370
Greencastle	Putnam	3,644	4,390	3,661	3,790	3,780	4,613	4,872	6,888	8,506	8,852**	8,403
Greensburg	Decatur	3,138	3,596	5,034	5,420	5,345	5,702	6,065	6,619	7,492	8,620	9,254
Hartford City	Blackford	1,470	2,287	5,912	6,187	6,183	6,613	6,946	7,253	8,053	8,207**	7,622
Huntingburg	Dubois	781	3,167	2,527	2,464	3,261	3,440	3,816	4,056	4,146	4,794	5,376
Jasper	Dubois	1,040	1,281	1,863	2,196	2,539	3,905	5,041	5,215	6,737	8,641	9,097
Kendallville	Noble	2,373	2,960	3,354	4,981	5,273	5,439	5,431	6,119	6,765	6,838	7,299
Linton	Greene	—	958	3,071	5,906	5,856	5,085	6,263	5,973	5,736	5,450	6,315
Lowell	Lake	458	761	1,275	1,235	1,197	1,274	1,448	1,621	2,270	3,839	5,827
Monticello	White	1,193	1,518	2,107	2,168	2,536	2,331	3,153	3,467	4,035	4,869	5,162
Mooresville	Morgan	864	891	974	1,608	1,781	1,910	1,979	2,264	3,856	5,800**	5,349
Mt. Vernon	Posey	3,730	4,705	5,132	5,563	5,284	5,035	5,638	6,150	5,970	6,770	7,656
New Haven	Allen	858	1,079	950	1,038	1,237	1,702	1,872	2,336	3,396	5,346	6,714
North Manchester	Wabash	1,585	2,384	2,398	2,428	2,711	2,765	3,170	3,977	4,377	5,791	5,998
North Vernon	Jennings	1,842	2,012	2,823	2,915	3,084	2,989	3,112	3,488	4,307	4,582	5,768

Place	County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Plainfield	Hendricks	50	909	—	1,303	1,373	1,617	1,811	2,585	5,460	8,211	9,191
Plymouth	Marshall	2,570	2,723	3,656	3,838	4 338	5,290	5,713	6,704	7,558	7,661	7,693
Portland	Jay	1,694	3,725	4,798	5,130	5,958	5,276	6,362	7,064	6,999	7,115**	7,074
Princeton	Gibson	2,566	3,076	6,041	6,448	7,132	7,505	7,786	7,673	7,906	7,431	8,976
Rochester	Fulton	1,869	2,467	3,421	3,364	3,720	3,518	3,835	4,673	4,883	4,631	5,050
Rushville	Rush	2,515	3,475	4,541	4,925	5,498	5,709	5,960	6,761	7,264**	6,686	6,113
Salem	Washington	1,615	1,975	1,995	2,283	2,836	3,194	3,194	3,271	4,546	5,041	5,290
Scottsburg	Scott	454	618	1,274	1,669	1,609	1,702	2,189	2,953	3,810	4,791	5,068
Tell City	Perry	2,112	2,094	2,680	3,369	4,086	4,873	5,395	5,735	6,609	7,933	8,704
Tipton	Tipton	1,250	2,697	3,764	4,075	4,507	4,861	5,101	5,633**	5,604	5,313	5,004
Whiting	Lake	115	1,408	3,983	6,587	10,145	10,880**	10,307	9,659	8,137	7,054	5,630
Winchester	Randolph	1,958	3,014	3,705	4,266	4,021	4,487	5,303	5,467	5,742**	5,493	5,659
Over 5,000 Prior to 1980												
Bicknell	Knox	—	—	—	2,794	7,635**	5,212	5,110	4,572	3,878	3,717	4,713
Edinburgh	Bartholomew-Johnson	1,814	2,031	1,820	2,040	2,376	2,209	2,466	3,283	3,664	5,079**	4,856
Lawrenceburg	Dearborn	4,668	4,284	4,326	3,930	3,466	4,072	4,413	4,806	5,004**	4,636	4,403
Sullivan	Sullivan	2,161	2,222	3,118	4,115	4,489	5,306	5,077	5,423**	4,979	4,683	4,774

*Plus incorporated places under 5,000 in 1980 but over 5,000 in a previous census.

**Year of highest population. If no notation appears, highest population year was 1980.

TABLE III-6. INDIANA'S 25 LARGEST CITIES, 1880, 1930, AND 1980

1880		1930		1980	
City	Population	City	Population	City	Population
Indianapolis	75,056	Indianapolis	364,161	Indianapolis	700,807
Evansville	29,280	Ft. Wayne	114,946	Ft. Wayne	172,196
Ft. Wayne	26,880	South Bend	104,193	Gary	151,953
Terre Haute	26,042	Evansville	102,249	Evansville	130,496
New Albany	16,423	Gary	100,426	South Bend	109,727
Lafayette	14,860	Hammond	64,560	Hammond	93,714
South Bend	13,280	Terre Haute	62,810	Muncie	77,216
Richmond	12,742	E. Chicago	54,784	Anderson	64,695
Logansport	11,198	Muncie	46,548	Terre Haute	61,125
Jeffersonville	9,357	Anderson	39,804	Bloomington	51,646
Madison	8,945	Elkhart	32,949	Kokomo	47,808
Vincennes	7,680	Kokomo	32,843	Lafayette	43,011
Michigan City	7,366	Richmond	32,493	Richmond	41,349
Elkhart	6,953	Mishawaka	28,630	Elkhart	41,305
LaPorte	6,195	Michigan City	26,735	Mishawaka	40,224
Peru	5,280	Lafayette	26,240	E. Chicago	39,786
Crawfordsville	5,251	New Albany	25,819	New Albany	37,103
Muncie	5,219	Marion	24,496	Michigan City	36,850
Columbus	4,813	Logansport	18,508	Marion	35,874
Lawrenceburg	4,668	Bloomington	18,227	Columbus	30,292
Valparaiso	4,461	Vincennes	17,564	Merrillville	27,677
Washington	4,323	Laporte	15,755	Portage	27,409
Seymour	4,250	New Castle	14,027	Highland	25,935
Anderson	4,126	Huntington	13,420	Lawrence	25,591
Goshen	4,123	Bedford	13,208	Hobart	22,987

IV. INDIANA REGIONS

After the passage of the Federal Health Planning Law in 1974, the State was divided into three Health Service Areas and a total of 13 Subareas. While the permanence of the health planning legislation may come under considerable question, these Areas, which have been used for health planning purposes for the past six plus years, also lend themselves to analysis of population and its changes. They are shown in Figure IV-I and the accompanying listing.

COUNTIES WITHIN INDIANA HEALTH SERVICE AREAS AND SUBAREAS

Area & Subarea	Principal City	Counties
Northern 1	Gary, Hammond, East Chicago	Jasper, Lake, Newton, Porter
Northern 2	South Bend	Cass, Elkhart, Fulton, LaPorte, Marshall, Miami, Pulaski, St. Joseph, Starke
Northern 3	Fort Wayne	Adams, Allen, DeKalb, Huntington, Kosciusko, LaGrange, Noble, Steuben, Wabash, Wells, Whitley
Central 1	Indianapolis	Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Marion, Morgan, Shelby
Central 2	Anderson, Muncie Richmond	Blackford, Delaware, Fayette, Franklin, Henry, Jay, Madison, Randolph, Rush, Union, Wayne
Central 3	Kokomo, Marion	Grant, Howard, Tipton
Central 4	Lafayette	Benton, Carroll, Clinton, Fountain, Montgomery, Tippecanoe, Warren, White
Southern 1	Terre Haute	Clay, Parke, Putnam, Sullivan, Vermillion, Vigo
Southern 2	Bloomington	Greene, Lawrence, Monroe, Owen
Southern 3	Columbus	Bartholomew, Brown, Dearborn, Decatur, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Ohio, Ripley, Switzerland
Southern 4	Vincennes	Daviess, Dubois, Gibson, Knox, Martin, Pike
Southern 5	Jeffersonville, New Albany	Clark, Crawford, Floyd, Harrison, Orange, Scott, Washington
Southern 6	Evansville	Perry, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburgh, Warrick

It will be noted that the State can be broken down into three Regions: Northern, Central, and Southern, with three Subareas in the North, four in the Central, and six in the South. These three major and 13 smaller units will be used in this and the next three sections for discussing Indiana population and its variations over the past 100 years.

Information on Area population from 1880 to 1980 is given in Tables IV-1, IV-2, and IV-3 and Figure IV-2.

FIGURE IV-I. INDIANA AREAS AND SUBAREAS

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Much of the early development of the State occurred along the Ohio River, and the Southern Area was the early population leader. In 1880, the Southern Area was first in population, followed by the Central, with the North a distant third. With the development of the urban areas of the State, which accelerated between 1880 and 1930, the importance of the South declined. By 1900, the Central Area had surpassed it as population leader; and by 1930, the North, with its tremendous industrial expansion in the early years of this century, had moved into second place. While Central Indiana has continued to lead over the past 50 years, Northern Indiana has kept pace and held just a slightly smaller proportion of the State's population. From 1880 to 1970, the Southern Area's share of the total declined steadily; but over the past 10 years, it has regained a small amount of this loss. It appears that this shift coincides with the recent urban to rural movement, but it is too early to tell if it is the beginning of a new long-term trend.

The Indianapolis Area (Central 1) has led the 13 Subareas in population each census from 1880 through 1980, increasing in population from 250,000 to well over a million in that period. For the first 90 years, its share of the State went up steadily, going from 13.0 to 21.4 percent of the State total. Over the past decade, there was a slight drop in this proportion.

From 1880 to 1910, with the exception of 1900 when the Anderson-Muncie-Richmond Area took over briefly, the Fort Wayne Area (Northern 3) held second place. While it is presently fourth in rank, it has consistently contained over 10 percent of the Indiana population and has increased from a quarter million to over 625,000 between 1880 and 1980.

TABLE IV-1. INDIANA POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREAS, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

Area	Subarea	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Northern		504,458	581,466	660,322	753,585	876,771	1,079,492	1,149,135	1,364,933	1,700,288	1,882,264	1,972,497
	1	49,949	61,926	81,807	126,952	204,318	307,360	346,203	436,265	603,892	665,402	683,763
	2	201,982	232,214	272,244	309,768	340,017	414,878	428,777	507,180	599,594	640,402	662,080
	3	252,527	287,326	306,271	316,865	332,436	357,254	374,155	421,488	496,802	576,460	626,654
Central		701,855	788,438	958,393	1,016,607	1,114,436	1,215,690	1,294,493	1,502,750	1,827,175	2,082,346	2,162,613
	1	257,303	296,836	361,114	423,608	500,090	572,412	613,321	727,122	944,475	1,109,882	1,166,929
	2	225,216	247,185	313,615	315,306	329,442	358,560	384,892	438,194	493,812	537,853	540,471
	3	57,609	75,836	102,384	102,062	111,470	112,970	118,700	132,220	161,106	183,803	184,649
	4	161,727	168,581	181,280	175,631	173,434	171,748	177,580	205,214	227,782	250,808	270,564
Southern		771,988	822,500	897,747	930,684	939,183	943,321	984,168	1,066,541	1,135,035	1,229,059	1,355,069
	1	145,834	158,393	182,055	214,503	227,669	213,720	212,072	211,092	211,800	216,675	222,118
	2	73,315	76,884	90,281	104,977	102,277	114,389	114,999	124,075	133,516	161,944	187,115
	3	185,497	176,889	177,781	166,085	158,998	153,366	166,291	181,361	207,697	229,627	262,058
	4	116,468	131,961	148,313	149,544	152,716	145,864	150,769	150,355	149,014	152,776	161,534
	5	128,543	135,574	141,701	135,802	130,942	133,241	136,655	164,350	191,117	213,344	248,134
	6	122,331	142,799	157,616	159,773	166,581	182,741	203,382	235,308	241,891	254,693	274,110
INDIANA		1,978,301	2,192,404	2,516,462	2,700,876	2,930,390	3,238,503	3,427,796	3,934,224	4,662,498	5,193,669	5,490,179

TABLE IV-2. PERCENT OF INDIANA POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREAS, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

Area	Subarea	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Northern		25.5	26.5	26.2	27.9	29.9	33.3	33.5	34.7	36.5	36.2	35.9
	1	2.5	2.8	3.3	4.7	7.0	9.5	10.1	11.1	12.9	12.8	12.4
	2	10.2	10.6	10.8	11.5	11.6	12.8	12.5	12.9	12.9	12.3	12.1
	3	12.8	13.1	12.1	11.7	11.3	11.0	10.9	10.7	10.7	11.1	11.4
Central		35.5	36.0	38.1	37.6	38.1	37.6	37.8	38.2	39.2	40.1	39.4
	1	13.0	13.5	14.3	15.6	17.1	17.7	17.9	18.5	20.2	21.4	21.3
	2	11.4	11.3	12.5	11.7	11.3	11.1	11.2	11.1	10.6	10.4	9.8
	3	2.9	3.5	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4
	4	8.2	7.7	7.2	6.5	5.9	5.3	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.9
Southern		39.0	37.5	35.7	34.5	32.0	29.1	28.7	27.1	24.3	23.7	24.7
	1	7.4	7.2	7.2	8.0	7.7	6.6	6.2	5.4	4.5	4.2	4.1
	2	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.4
	3	9.3	8.1	7.1	6.2	5.4	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.8
	4	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.5	5.2	4.5	4.4	3.8	3.2	3.0	2.9
	5	6.5	6.2	5.6	5.0	4.5	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.5
	6	6.2	6.5	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.2	4.9	5.0
INDIANA		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE IV-3. RANK IN INDIANA POPULATION, GEOGRAPHIC AREAS, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

Subarea	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Northern 1	13	13	13	11	6	5	5	4	2	2	2
Northern 2	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
Northern 3	2	2	3	2	3	4	4	5	4	4	4
Central 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Central 2	3	3	2	3	4	3	3	3	5	5	5
Central 3	12	12	11	13	12	13	12	12	11	11	12
Central 4	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	8	7	7	7
Southern 1	7	7	5	5	5	6	6	7	8	9	10
Southern 2	11	11	12	12	13	12	13	13	13	12	11
Southern 3	5	5	7	7	9	9	9	9	9	8	8
Southern 4	10	10	9	9	10	10	10	11	12	13	13
Southern 5	8	9	10	10	11	11	11	10	10	10	9
Southern 6	9	8	8	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	6

FIGURE IV-2. REGIONAL POPULATION AS A PERCENT OF INDIANA, EACH CENSUS YEAR, 1880 THROUGH 1980

Northern 2 (South Bend) moved into second place in 1920 and held that position through 1950. It too has retained over 10 percent of the State population and has grown from 200,000 to 650,000.

The Gary-Hammond-East Chicago Area (Northern 1) has shown more fluctuation than any of the other 12 State Areas. In 1880, its population was under 50,000; it held 2.5 percent of the State population and ranked last. In 1910, it moved up to 11th position and continued this upward trend, reaching second place in 1960 and presently holding that rank with a population just under 700,000. Its share of the State population peaked at 12.9 percent in 1960, indicating that its years of rapid growth may have ended.

One other Area (Central 2—Anderson-Muncie-Richmond) has never ranked below fifth position; and in 1900, spurred by the gas finds in the 1890's held second place. This Region moved from 225,000 to over a half a million between 1880 and 1980 and contained over 10 percent of Indiana's population in each census until 1980.

Southern Indiana is more rural than the other two Regions and has more Subareas. As a result, none of its Subareas has ranked higher than fifth in State population; and at present, the Evansville Area (Southern 6), which holds sixth position, is highest in the Region. At no time from 1880 to the present has a Southern Indiana Subarea had as much as 10 percent of Indiana's population or as many as 300,000 people.

Statistics on population changes for Indiana Areas and Subareas are give in Tables IV-4 through IV-7 and Figure IV-3.

In terms of population increase since 1880, the Northern and Central Areas have dominated the State. For the first 50 years, the North was slightly ahead in terms of increase, particularly in the 1920s when it accounted for two thirds of the State gain, but the picture changed for the 1930-1980 period. As a result, the two Regions had almost identical increases for the 100 years. Southern Indiana accounted for 13.6 of the increase between 1880 and 1930 and for 18.3 percent for the next 50 years. It should be noted, however, that between 1970 and 1980 the Region accounted for 42.5 percent of the State increase, outperforming both the North and Central Areas for the decade.

There have been several Subareas that have had decades of population loss (the latest being the Vincennes Area—Southern 4—between 1950 and 1960), but each of the 13 Subareas had a higher population in 1980 than 1880. This uniform increase was also true for the past 50 years, but the Columbus Region (Southern 3) lost population between 1880 and 1930.

The Indianapolis Area had a gain of 300,000 from 1880 to 1930 and of some 600,000 over the next 50 years and, in the process, led all Areas in population increase. Between 1890 and 1900, however, the Anderson-Muncie-Richmond Area was first; and in the two decades between 1910 and 1930, the Gary-Hammond-East Chicago Area showed greater growth than any other Area. Central 1's lowest share of the State's growth was 18.4 percent between 1880 and 1890 and the highest was 34 percent between 1900 and 1910. For the entire 100-year period, it was responsible for one fourth of the State gain.

TABLE IV-4A. POPULATION INCREASE, EACH GEOGRAPHIC AREA, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1930

Area	Subarea	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1880-1930
Northern		77,008	78,856	93,263	123,186	202,721	575,034
	1	11,977	19,881	45,145	77,366	103,042	257,411
	2	30,232	40,030	37,524	30,249	74,861	212,896
	3	34,799	18,945	10,594	15,571	24,818	104,727
Central		86,583	169,955	58,214	97,829	101,254	513,835
	1	39,533	64,278	62,494	76,482	72,322	315,109
	2	21,969	66,430	1,691	14,136	29,118	133,344
	3	18,227	26,548	-322	9,408	1,500	55,361
	4	6,854	12,699	-5,649	-2,197	-1,686	10,021
Southern		50,512	75,247	32,937	8,499	4,138	171,333
	1	12,559	23,662	32,448	13,166	-13,949	67,886
	2	3,569	13,397	14,696	-2,700	12,112	41,074
	3	-8,608	892	-11,696	-7,087	-5,632	-32,131
	4	15,493	16,352	1,231	3,172	-6,852	29,396
	5	7,031	6,127	-5,899	-4,860	2,299	4,698
	6	20,468	14,817	2,157	6,808	16,160	60,410
INDIANA		214,103	324,058	184,414	229,514	308,113	1,260,202

TABLE IV-4B. POPULATION INCREASE, EACH GEOGRAPHIC AREA, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1930-1980, AND FOR THE 1880-1980 PERIOD

Area	Subarea	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1930-80	1880-1980
Northern		69,643	215,798	335,355	181,976	90,233	893,005	1,468,039
	1	38,843	90,062	167,627	61,510	18,361	376,403	633,814
	2	13,899	78,403	92,414	40,808	21,678	247,202	460,098
	3	16,901	47,333	75,314	79,658	50,194	269,400	374,127
Central		78,803	208,257	324,425	255,171	80,267	946,923	1,460,758
	1	40,909	113,801	217,353	165,407	57,047	594,517	909,626
	2	26,332	53,302	55,618	44,041	2,618	181,911	315,255
	3	5,730	13,520	28,886	22,697	846	71,679	127,040
	4	5,832	27,634	22,568	23,026	19,756	98,816	108,837
Southern		40,847	82,373	68,494	94,024	126,010	411,748	583,081
	1	-1,648	-980	708	4,875	5,443	8,398	76,284
	2	610	9,076	9,441	28,428	25,171	72,726	113,800
	3	12,925	15,070	26,336	21,930	32,431	108,692	76,561
	4	4,905	-414	-1,341	3,762	8,758	15,670	45,066
	5	3,414	27,695	26,767	22,227	34,790	114,893	119,591
	6	20,641	31,926	6,583	12,802	19,417	91,369	151,779
INDIANA		189,293	506,428	728,274	531,171	296,510	2,251,676	3,511,878

TABLE IV-5A. RANK IN INDIANA POPULATION INCREASE, GEOGRAPHIC AREAS, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1880-1930

	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1880-1930
Northern 1	9	6	2	1	1	2
Northern 2	3	3	3	3	2	3
Northern 3	2	7	6	4	5	5
Central 1	1	2	1	2	3	1
Central 2	4	1	8	5	4	4
Central 3	6	4	10	7	9	8
Central 4	11	11	11	10	10	11
Southern 1	8	5	4	6	13	6
Southern 2	12	10	5	11	7	9
Southern 3	13	13	13	13	11	13
Southern 4	7	8	9	9	12	10
Southern 5	10	12	12	12	8	12
Southern 6	5	9	7	8	6	7

TABLE IV-5B. RANK IN INDIANA POPULATION INCREASE, GEOGRAPHIC AREAS, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD,1930-1980, AND FOR THE 1880-1980 PERIOD

	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1930-80	1880-1980
Northern 1	2	2	2	3	9	2	2
Northern 2	6	3	3	5	6	4	3
Northern 3	5	5	4	2	2	3	4
Central 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Central 2	3	4	5	4	12	5	5
Central 3	9	10	6	8	13	11	7
Central 4	8	8	9	7	7	8	10
Southern 1	13	13	12	12	11	13	12
Southern 2	12	11	10	6	5	10	9
Southern 3	7	9	8	10	4	7	11
Southern 4	10	12	13	13	10	12	13
Southern 5	11	7	7	9	3	6	8
Southern 6	4	6	11	11	8	9	6

TABLE IV-6A. PERCENT POPULATION INCREASE, EACH GEOGRAPHIC AREA, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1930

Area	Subarea	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1880-1930
Northern		15.3	13.6	14.1	16.3	23.1	114.0
	1	24.0	32.1	55.2	60.9	50.4	515.3
	2	15.0	17.2	13.8	9.8	22.0	105.4
	3	13.8	6.6	3.5	4.9	7.5	41.5
Central		12.3	21.6	6.1	9.6	9.1	73.2
	1	15.4	21.7	17.3	18.1	14.5	122.5
	2	9.8	26.9	0.5	4.5	8.8	59.2
	3	31.6	35.0	-0.3	9.2	1.3	96.1
	4	4.2	7.5	-3.1	-1.3	-1.0	6.2
Southern		6.2	9.1	3.7	0.9	0.4	22.2
	1	8.6	14.9	17.8	6.1	-6.1	46.6
	2	4.9	17.4	16.3	-2.6	11.8	56.0
	3	4.6	0.5	-6.6	-4.3	-3.5	-17.3
	4	13.3	12.4	0.8	2.1	-4.5	25.2
	5	5.5	4.5	-4.2	-3.6	1.8	3.7
	6	16.7	10.4	1.4	4.3	9.7	49.4
INDIANA		10.8	14.8	7.3	8.5	10.5	63.7

TABLE IV-6B. PERCENT POPULATION INCREASE, EACH GEOGRAPHIC AREA, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1930-1980, AND FOR THE 1880-1980 PERIOD

Area	Subarea	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1930-80	1880-1980
Northern		6.5	18.8	24.6	10.7	4.8	82.7	291.0
	1	12.6	26.0	38.4	10.2	2.8	122.5	1268.9
	2	3.4	18.3	18.2	6.8	3.4	59.6	227.8
	3	4.7	12.7	17.9	16.0	8.7	75.4	148.2
Central		6.5	16.1	21.6	14.0	3.9	77.9	208.1
	1	7.1	18.6	29.9	17.5	5.1	103.9	353.5
	2	7.3	13.8	12.7	8.9	0.5	50.7	140.0
	3	5.1	11.4	21.8	14.1	0.5	63.4	220.5
	4	3.4	15.6	11.0	10.1	7.9	57.5	67.3
Southern		4.3	8.4	6.4	8.3	10.3	43.6	75.5
	1	-0.8	-0.5	0.3	2.3	2.5	3.9	52.3
	2	0.5	7.9	7.6	21.3	15.5	63.6	155.2
	3	8.4	9.1	14.5	10.6	14.1	70.9	41.3
	4	3.4	-0.3	-0.9	2.5	5.7	10.7	38.7
	5	2.6	20.3	16.3	11.6	16.3	86.2	93.0
	6	11.3	15.7	2.8	5.3	7.6	50.0	124.1
INDIANA		5.8	14.8	18.5	11.4	5.7	69.5	177.5

TABLE IV-7A. POPULATION INCREASE AS PERCENT OF STATE INCREASE, EACH GEOGRAPHIC AREA, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1930

Area	Subarea	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1880-1930
Northern		36.0	24.3	50.5	53.7	65.8	45.6
	1	5.6	6.1	24.5	33.7	33.4	20.4
	2	14.1	12.3	20.3	13.2	24.3	16.9
	3	16.3	5.9	5.7	6.8	8.1	8.3
Central		40.4	52.5	31.6	42.6	32.9	40.8
	1	18.4	19.9	33.9	33.3	23.5	25.0
	2	10.3	20.5	0.9	6.2	9.5	10.6
	3	8.5	8.2	-0.2	4.1	0.5	4.4
	4	3.2	3.9	-3.0	-1.0	-0.6	0.8
Southern		23.6	23.2	17.9	3.7	1.3	13.6
	1	5.8	7.3	17.6	5.7	-4.6	5.4
	2	1.7	4.1	7.9	-1.2	3.9	3.3
	3	-4.0	0.3	-6.3	-3.1	-1.8	-2.6
	4	7.2	5.0	0.7	1.4	-2.2	2.3
	5	3.3	1.9	-3.2	-2.1	0.8	0.4
	6	9.6	4.6	1.2	3.0	5.2	4.8
INDIANA		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE IV-7B. POPULATION INCREASE AS PERCENT OF STATE INCREASE, EACH GEOGRAPHIC AREA, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1930-1980, AND FOR THE 1880-1980 PERIOD

Area	Subarea	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1930-80	1880-1980
Northern		36.8	42.6	46.0	34.3	30.4	39.6	41.8
	1	20.6	17.8	23.0	11.6	6.2	16.7	18.0
	2	7.3	15.5	12.7	7.7	7.3	11.0	13.1
	3	8.9	9.3	10.3	15.0	16.9	11.9	10.7
Central		41.6	41.1	44.6	48.0	27.1	42.1	41.6
	1	21.6	22.4	29.9	31.1	19.2	26.4	25.9
	2	13.9	10.5	7.6	8.3	0.9	8.1	9.0
	3	3.0	2.7	4.0	4.3	0.3	3.2	3.6
	4	3.1	5.5	3.1	4.3	6.7	4.4	3.1
Southern		21.6	16.3	9.4	17.7	42.5	18.3	16.6
	1	-0.9	-0.2	0.1	0.9	1.8	0.4	2.2
	2	0.3	1.8	1.3	5.4	8.5	3.2	3.2
	3	6.9	3.0	3.6	4.1	10.9	4.8	2.2
	4	2.6	-0.1	-0.2	0.7	3.0	0.7	1.3
	5	1.8	5.5	1.7	4.2	11.7	5.1	3.4
	6	10.9	6.3	0.9	2.4	6.6	4.1	4.3
INDIANA		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FIGURE IV-3. REGIONAL POPULATION INCREASE AS A PERCENT OF INDIANA INCREASE, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1880 THROUGH 1980

Northern 1 gained over 600,000 people between 1880 and 1980 to account for 18 percent of Indiana's growth and to rank second for the entire period. Between 1900 and 1970, its proportion of the States's total increase was over 10 percent each decade, and its rank in this respect was first, second, or third. In the opening and closing decades, however, the Gary-Hammond-East Chicago Subarea accounted for only six percent of Indiana's gain and ranked ninth.

For the 100-year period, the South Bend Area (Northern 2) gained over 450,000 people and ranked third. From 1880 to 1930, it was responsible for 17 percent of the total Indiana gain, never contributing less than 10 percent in any decade and reaching almost one quarter of the State figure during the 1920's. After 1930, the relative increase declined, and the Area gained only 11 percent of the State total gain in the next 50 years. While it ranked second or third in the first 50 years, it dropped from third to sixth in the following years and ranked fourth for the 1930-1980 period.

The Fort Wayne Area (Northern 3) was the only other section to account for as much as 10 percent of the State gain for the entire 100-year period, but Central 2 (Anderson-Muncie-Richmond) did average over 10 percent for the first 50 years.

During the 1970's, Columbus (Southern 3) and Jeffersonville-New Albany (Southern 5) each exceeded 10 percent of the State's growth, but Southern Areas contributed only two other decades of gain above this mark. In terms of long-term share of increase, only Southern 5 between 1930 and 1980 surpassed the five percent level.

Figures on net migration as a factor in Indiana Area population change are given in Tables IV-8, IV-9, and IV-10, and Figure IV-4. (Net migration is the difference between total persons moving in and total moving out and may be positive or negative.)

From 1900 to 1930, Northern Indiana dominated the State in terms of net migration. Over 200,000 people net moved into the Region, as contrasted with 64,000 for Central Indiana. Over the same period, the Southern Area had a net loss through migration of over 150,000.

After 1930, Central Indiana showed the most net in-migration as it gained over 100,000 persons net by in-movement to 40,000 for Northern Indiana. For the same 1930-1980 period, Southern Indiana lost 40,000 people net through out-movement. These figures are, however, somewhat deceptive in that, after 1960 there was a net out-movement from Northern Indiana totaling over 100,000 in 20 years, and Central Indiana lost more than 75,000 persons net through migration between 1970 and 1980. On the other hand, Southern Indiana had a net gain of 60,000 through in-movement in the past decade.

For the 80-year period, Northern Indiana gained over a quarter million people net through in-migration, and Central Indiana had some 174,000 increase. Southern Indiana lost 200,000 population through net out-movement. For the State as a whole, migration has not been a major factor in population change (as contrasted with several southern and western states), but it did gain 230,000 people net through migration. Only in the two decades since 1960 have more people moved out of the State than in.

TABLE IV-8. ESTIMATED NET IN-MIGRATION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREAS, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980*

		1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1900-1930	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80**	1930-80**	1900-80**
Northern		65,366	42,244	106,347	213,957	3,994	68,635	74,018	-33,105	-72,812	40,730	254,687
	1	41,933	56,169	71,6[illegible]	169,717	11,861	34,829	62,919	-27,007	-46,496	36,106	205,823
	2	27,914	-1,157	37,659	64,416	-8,445	27,496	7,117	-23,325	-23,502	-20,659	43,757
	3	-4,451	-12,768	-2,927	-20,176	578	6,310	3,982	17,227	-2,814	25,283	5,107
Central		9,203	29,462	25,598	64,263	34,995	66,260	63,897	22,399	-77,893	109,658	173,921
	1	47,277	52,479	40,996	140,752	25,695	46,516	76,065	35,743	-34,349	149,670	290,422
	2	-20,143	-10,414	4,546	-26,011	9,336	9,809	-11,799	-11,159	-32,842	-36,655	-62,666
	3	-4,328	1,666	-7,641	-10,303	-511	-471	5,658	-503	-14,130	-9,957	-20,260
	4	-13,603	-14,269	-12,303	-40,175	475	10,406	-6,027	-1,682	3,428	6,600	-33,575
Southern		-9,352	-68,991	-78,766	-157,109	-6,143	-13,410	-75,000	-5,168	60,040	-39,681	-196,790
	1	24,810	-3,543	-31,829	-10,562	-6,926	-13,497	-17,148	-3,688	394	-40,865	-51,427
	2	8,853	-14,965	-2,812	-8,924	-8,649	-3,140	-6,650	13,778	15,111	10,450	1,526
	3	-18,911	-16,804	-15,035	-50,750	6,668	129	-452	-1,739	15,129	19,735	-31,015
	4	-11,942	-15,499	-23,499	-50,940	-5,711	-15,610	-19,686	-7,301	3,461	-44,847	-95,787
	5	-7,982	-14,351	-8,372	-30,705	-3,820	9,843	-1,382	1,475	18,807	24,923	-5,782
	6	-4,180	-3,829	2,781	-5,228	12,295	8,865	-29,682	-7,693	7,138	-9,077	-14,305
INDIANA		65,217	2,715	53,179	121,111	32,846	121,485	62,915	-15,874	-90,362	111,010	232,121

*Data not available before 1900.

**Includes in-migration of 303 assigned to unknown area.

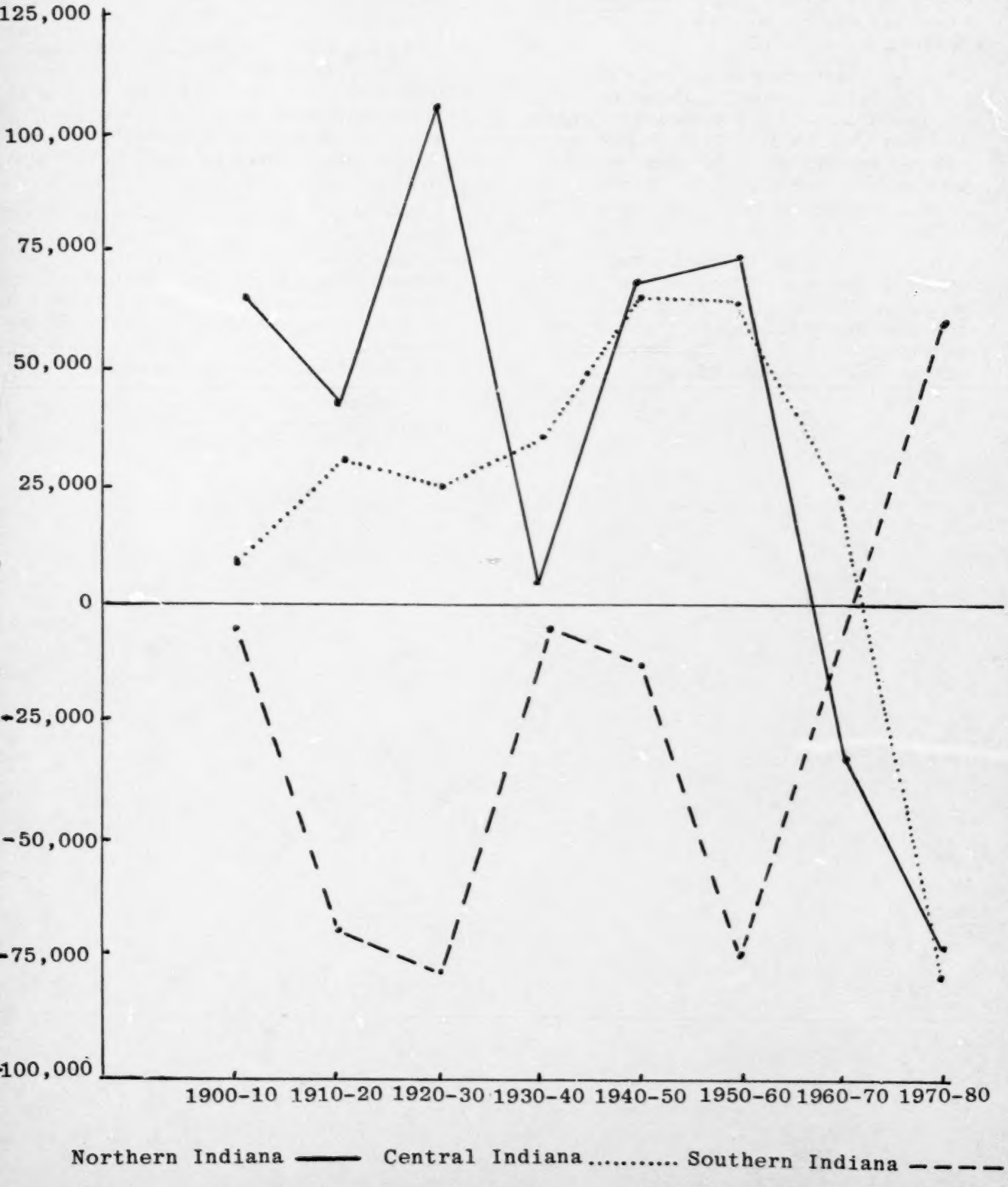
TABLE IV-9. ESTIMATED NET IN-MIGRATION AS A PERCENT OF AREA POPULATION, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980

Area	Subarea	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80
Northern		9.9	5.7	12.1	0.4	6.0	5.4	-1.9	-3.9
	1	51.3	44.2	35.1	3.9	10.1	14.4	-4.5	-7.0
	2	10.3	-0.4	11.1	-2.0	6.4	1.4	-3.9	-3.7
	3	-1.5	-4.0	-0.9	0.2	1.7	0.9	3.5	-0.5
Central		1.0	2.9	2.3	2.9	5.1	4.3	1.2	-3.7
	1	13.1	12.4	8.2	4.5	7.6	10.5	3.8	-3.1
	2	-6.4	-3.3	1.4	2.6	2.5	-2.7	-2.3	-6.1
	3	-4.2	1.6	-6.9	-0.5	-0.4	4.3	-0.3	-7.7
	4	-7.5	-8.1	-7.1	0.3	5.9	-2.9	-0.7	1.4
Southern		-1.0	-7.4	-8.4	-0.7	-1.4	-7.0	-0.5	4.9
	1	13.6	-1.7	-14.0	-3.2	-6.4	-8.1	-1.7	0.2
	2	9.8	-14.3	-2.7	-7.6	-2.7	-5.4	10.3	9.3
	3	-10.6	-10.1	-9.5	4.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.8	6.6
	4	-8.1	-10.4	-15.4	-3.9	-10.4	-13.1	-4.9	2.3
	5	-5.6	-10.6	-6.4	-2.9	7.2	-0.8	0.8	8.8
	6	-2.7	-2.4	1.7	6.7	4.4	-12.6	-3.2	2.8

TABLE IV-10. RANK IN INDIANA NET IN-MIGRATION, GEOGRAPHIC AREAS, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980

Subarea	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1900-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1930-80	1900-80
Northern 1	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	13	13	2	2
Northern 2	3	4	3	3	12	3	3	12	10	10	3
Northern 3	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	2	8	3	4
Central 1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	12	1	1
Central 2	13	7	4	9	4	6	10	11	11	11	12
Central 3	7	3	5	6	8	10	4	5	9	9	8
Central 4	11	9	10	11	7	4	8	6	6	7	10
Southern 1	4	5	13	7	11	12	11	8	7	12	11
Southern 2	5	11	6	5	13	11	9	3	3	6	5
Southern 3	12	13	11	12	5	9	6	7	2	5	9
Southern 4	10	12	12	13	10	13	12	9	5	13	13
Southern 5	9	10	9	10	9	5	7	4	1	4	6
Southern 6	6	6	5	4	2	7	13	10	4	8	7

FIGURE IV-4. REGIONAL ESTIMATED NET IN-MIGRATION, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980



Between 1900 and 1930, only three of the State's 13 Areas (Northern 1 and 2 and Central 1) gained population through migration. After 1930, there were seven increasing through net migration, but only five Regions showed an increase by in-movement between 1900 and 1980.

Northern 1 was the State leader in net in-migration from 1900 to 1930, gaining 170,000 persons in this way. From 1930 to 1960, it ran second or third but continued to gain heavily. In the last 20 years, however, it has lost almost 75,000 people net through out-movement to rank last in the State for both decades. Still, its gain through migration since 1900 has been over 200,000.

From 1900 to 1970, Central 1 ranked first or second in net in-migration, gaining over 300,000 population in this way over the period. In spite of the reversal which resulted in an out-migration of 34,000 net since 1970 and a rank of 12th, it led the State in growth by migration over the 80-year period.

Only one other Area (Northern 2 with a gain of 44,000) has shown any marked growth by migration since 1900. After gaining 64,000 persons by in-movement between 1900 and 1930, it had a net loss of over 20,000 for the next 50 years.

Areas essentially holding their own, where migration had virtually no effect on population change for the 1900-1980 period, were the Fort Wayne Subarea (Northern 3); the Bloomington Region (Southern 2); and the Jeffersonville-New Albany Sector (Southern 5), which was the migration leader over the past decade.

Three Areas had net migration loss of over 50,000 each. The Vincennes Subarea (Southern 4) lost some 95,000 persons net, with a relatively even split between 1900-1930 and 1930-1980. Central 2 lost almost 63,000 persons net, again with before and after 1930 being relatively equal. The Terre Haute Region (Southern 1) lost over 51,000 people net, with most of the decline occurring after 1930.

A detailed account of population and population changes for the counties in each of the 13 Areas is given in Sections V through VII.

V. NORTHERN INDIANA

As has been indicated, Northern Indiana may be divided into three Subareas, each of which is designated by its principal city: Gary-Hammond-East Chicago (1); South Bend (2); and Fort Wayne (3). Statistics on these Areas are given in Tables V-1 through V-3, Figures V-2 through V-4, and in Section IV. These Subareas and the counties comprising them are identified in Figure V-1.

In 1980, the population of Northern Indiana was almost equally divided between the three Areas, with shares ranging only from 32 to 35 percent, with the Gary Area the most populous and the Fort Wayne, the least. It was not always this way, however. In 1880, Subarea 3 had half the Region's population, while Area 1 had less than 10 percent. For the next 80 years, the Gary Area increased its share of the population each decade, going from 50,000 to 600,000 in the process. Over this same period in which its population almost doubled (just over 250,000 to almost 500,000), the Fort Wayne Area's share of Northern Indiana's population declined each 10 years. Between 1880 and 1960, the South Bend Area almost tripled in population going from 200,000 to almost 600,000, but its share of the Region dropped from 40 to 35 percent. In this process of change, Subarea 2 passed the Fort Wayne Area sometime between 1910 and 1920 and took over first place. Some 30 years later, Subarea 1 also moved ahead of 3 and by 1960 had passed the South Bend Sector to become the leader.

Over the past 20 years, there has been a slight reversal of the earlier trend with Fort Wayne moving up slightly in relation to the other two Subareas.

Data in Table V-2 and Figure V-3 emphasize this 100-year pattern of Regional population change. Between 1880 and 1890, the Fort Wayne Subarea accounted for 45 percent of the Regional gain but over the next 70 years did not exceed 25 percent. On the other hand, Subarea 1, after relatively slow growth prior to 1900, accounted for over half of Northern Indiana growth from 1900 to 1940 and continued to lead the Region in increase until 1960. By 1970, however, Subarea 3 was showing the greatest growth; and in the next 10 years, the Gary Area dropped to last with just 20 percent of the Regional increase.

Northern Indiana gained over a quarter of a million people between 1900 and 1980 through net movement into the Region, but only 40,000 of this increase was accomplished after 1930. Since 1960, the Region has lost over 100,000 population through net out-migration.

With the development of the steel industry in and around Gary in the early years of the 20th Century, Subarea 1 had a net gain of some 170,000 people through in-migration between 1900 and 1930. While this flow slowed down markedly with the advent of the Depression in the 1930s, the Area still gained over 100,000 population through net migration in the next 30 years. After 1960, a number of factors including the automation of the steel industry and the general trend away from the central city resulted in a sharp reversal in pattern, so that the Gary Subarea had a net out-migration of almost 75,000 people between 1960 and 1980. For the entire 80-year period, this Subarea accounted for over 80 percent of the Region's net gain through migration.

There was heavy movement into the South Bend Subarea from 1900 to 1910 and again from 1920 to 1930, resulting in a gain through net migration of some 64,000 people between 1900 and 1930. Over the past 50 years, there has been a net loss through out-movement, leaving a net migration gain for this century of some 44,000 people. As in the case of the Gary Subarea, this loss has been especially heavy in the last 20 years.

For the 20th Century to date, migration has been a negligible factor in the growth of the Fort Wayne Subarea. The Area showed a negative migration pattern for each of the first three decades, resulting in a net loss of some 20,000 persons. Over the past 50 years, the trend has been slightly positive; and as a result, there has been a net gain for the past 80 years of some 5,000 persons. The biggest 10-year gain was some 17,000 between 1960 and 1970, but this was followed by a slight net migration loss in the past 10 years.

Northern Indiana in 1880 was the least populous of Indiana's three Regions but by 1930 had passed Southern Indiana. In terms of total growth and net in-migration, they have led Indiana Regions; though since 1930, Central has been ahead. This slow down in growth has been principally in the past 20 years and is part of the nationwide picture, characterized by the growth of the suburbs at the expense of the central city and, since 1970, the return to the rural areas.

Subarea 1 (Gary-Hammond-East Chicago)

Subarea 1 is made up of four northwestern Indiana counties: Jasper, Lake, Newton, and Porter. Statistics about the Area's population appear in Figure N-1 and Tables N-1-1 through N-1-7.

While Porter County was the most populous county in 1880, Lake passed it by 1890 and has dominated the Area since, growing from 15,000 in 1880 to well over half a million a century later. Shortly after 1900, Lake County's population exceeded the combined population of the other three counties; and since 1920, its share has been over 75 percent. Much of this growth, however, occurred before 1930; and while the County's population has doubled in the past 50 years, it has not kept up with the Area's rate of growth for that period.

FIGURE V-1. NORTHERN INDIANA AND ITS SUBAREAS

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TABLE V-1. PERCENT OF NORTHERN INDIANA POPULATION BY SUBAREAS, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

Subarea	Principal City	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
1	Gary, etc.	9.9	10.6	12.4	16.9	23.3	28.5	30.1	31.9	35.5	35.4	34.6
2	South Bend	40.0	40.0	41.2	41.1	38.8	38.4	37.3	37.2	35.3	34.0	33.6
3	Fort Wayne	50.1	49.4	46.4	42.0	37.9	33.1	32.6	30.9	29.2	30.6	31.8
orthern Indiana		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FIGURE V-2. SUBAREA POPULATION AS A PERCENT OF NORTHERN INDIANA POPULATION, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

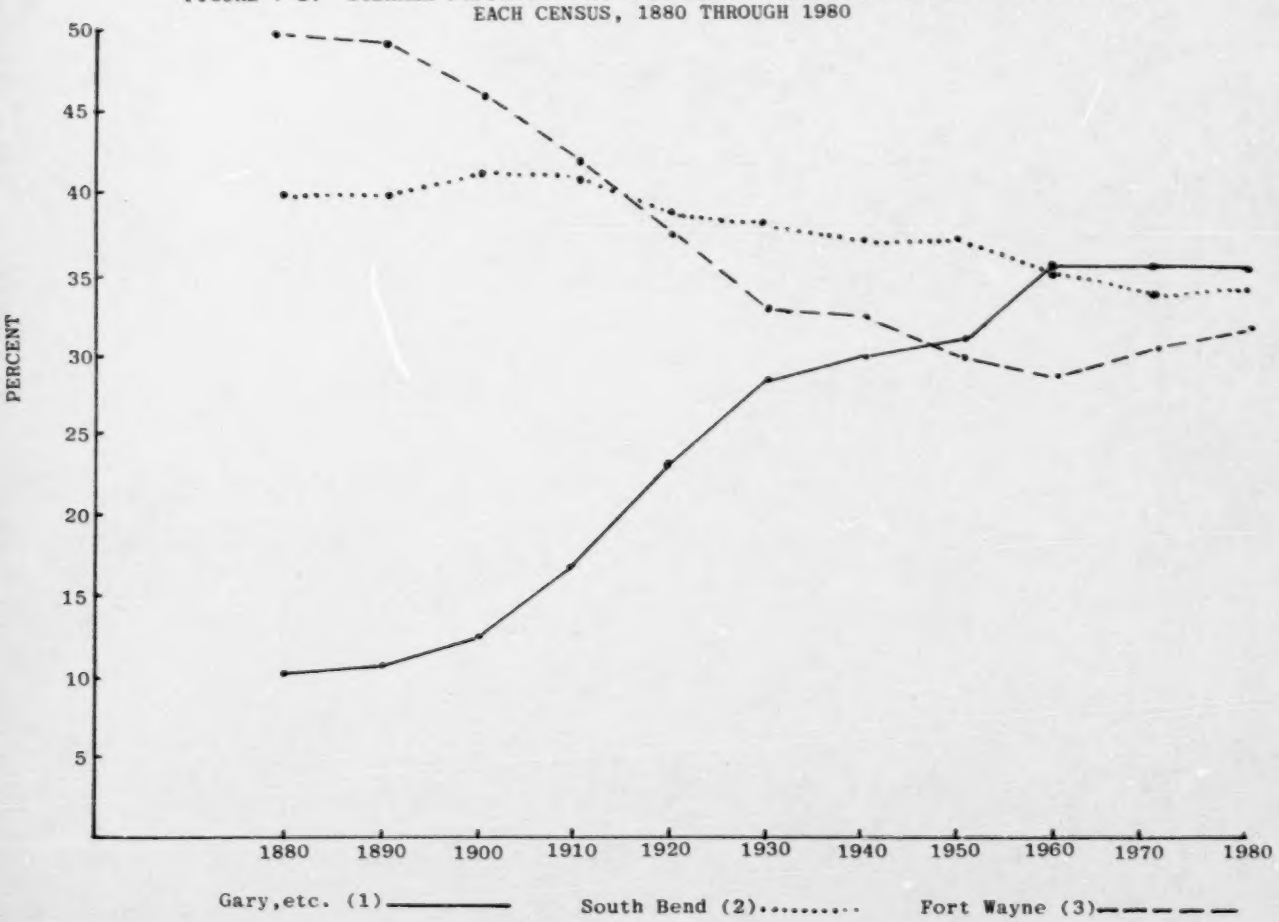

TABLE V-2. POPULATION INCREASE AS A PERCENT OF NORTHERN INDIANA INCREASE EACH SUBAREA, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

Subarea	Principal City	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
1	Gary, etc.	15.6	25.2	48.4	62.8	50.9	55.7	41.8	49.9	33.8	20.4	43.2
2	South Bend	39.2	50.8	40.2	24.6	36.9	20.0	36.3	27.6	22.4	24.0	31.3
3	Fort Wayne	45.2	24.0	11.4	12.6	12.2	24.3	21.9	22.5	43.8	55.6	25.5
Northern Indiana		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FIGURE V-3. SUBAREA POPULATION INCREASE AS A PERCENT OF NORTHERN INDIANA INCREASE, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1880 THROUGH 1980

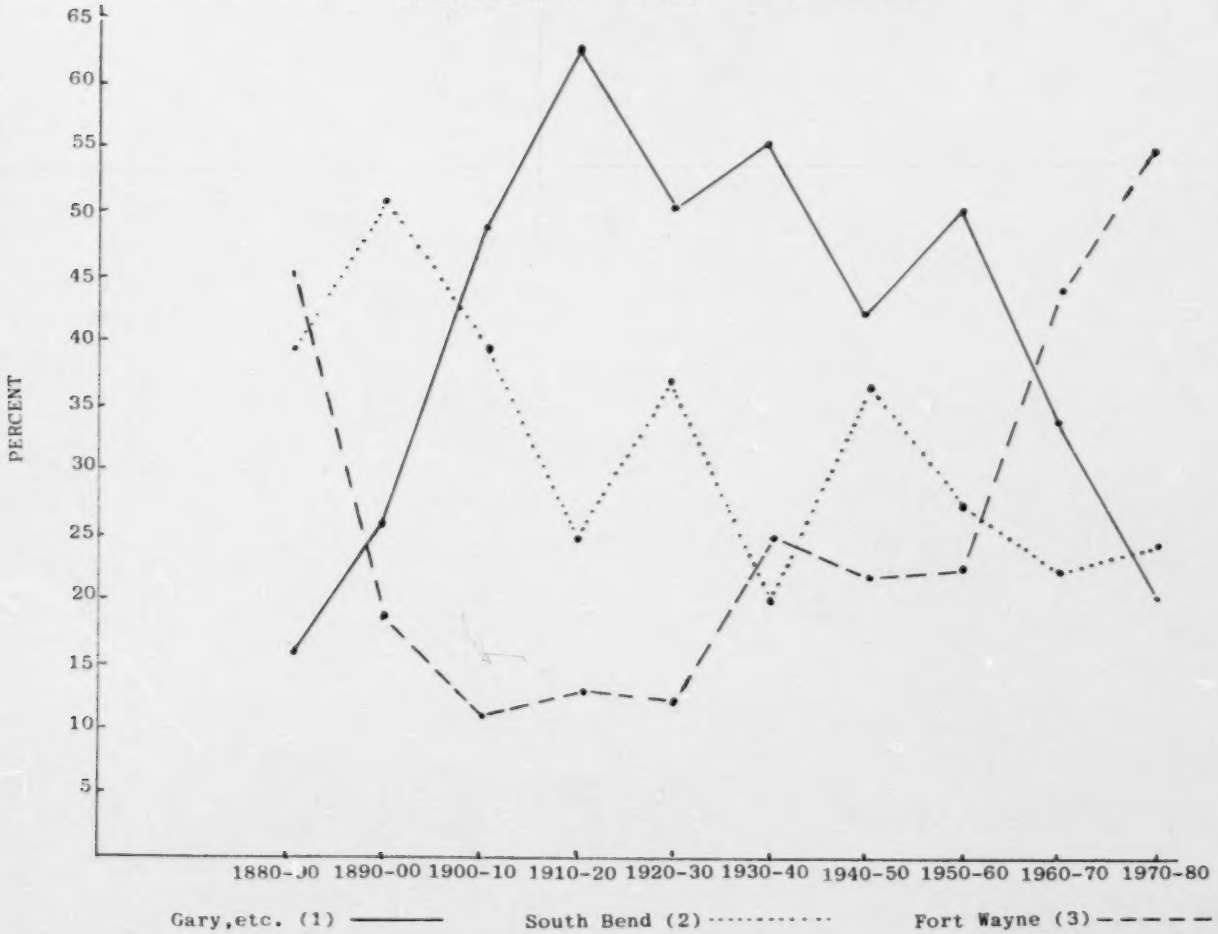

TABLE V-3. RANK IN NORTHERN INDIANA NET IN-MIGRATION, EACH SUBAREA, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980

Subarea	Principal City	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1900-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1930-80	1900-80
1	Gary, etc.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1
2	South Bend	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2
3	Fort Wayne	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	2	3

FIGURE V-4. ESTIMATED NET IN-MIGRATION BY NORTHERN INDIANA SUBAREAS, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980

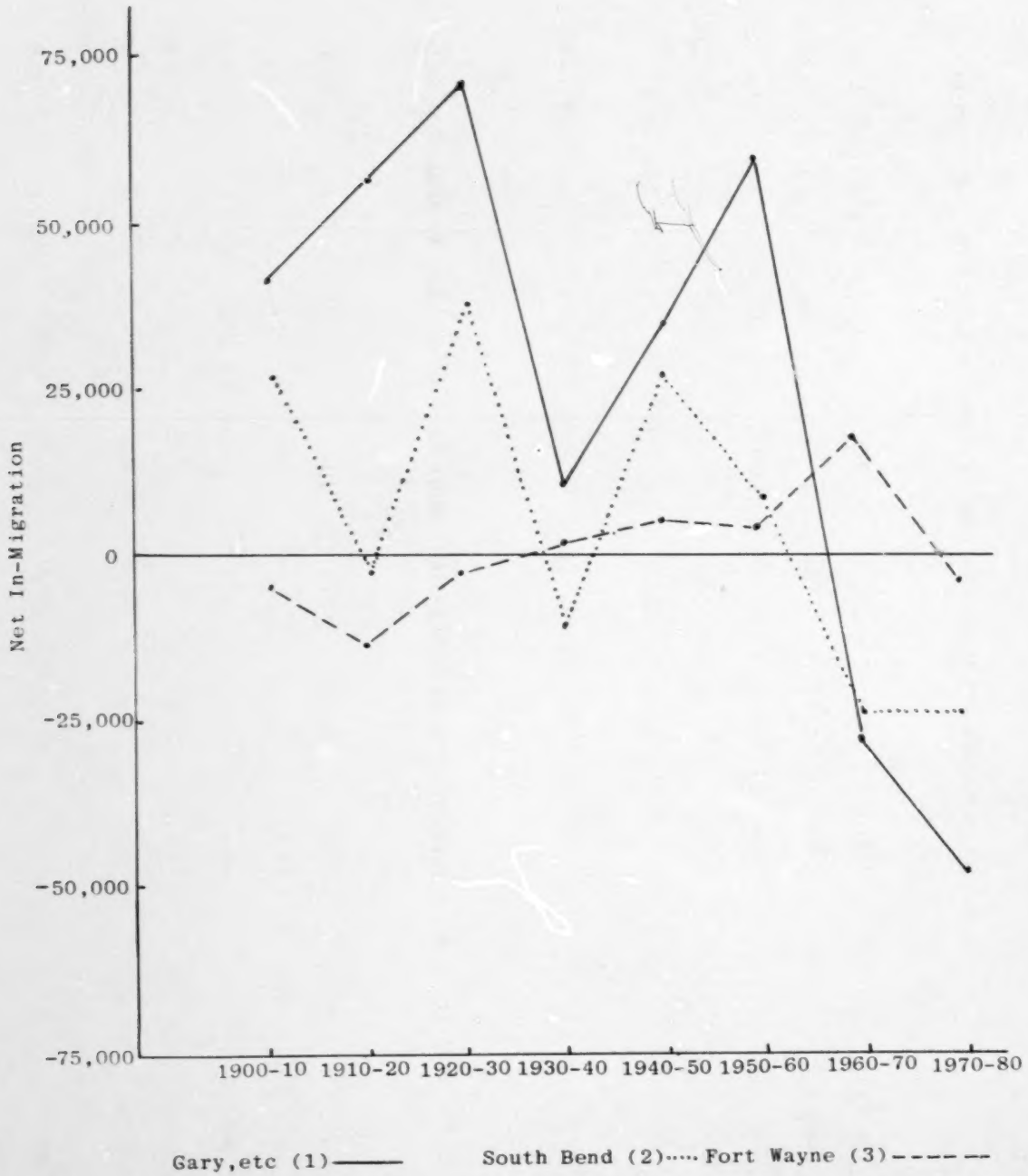

TABLE N-1-1. POPULATION NORTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 1, BY COUNTIES, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Jasper	9,464	11,185	14,292	13,044	13,961	13,388	14 397	17,031	18,842	20,429	26,138
Lake	15,091	23,886	37,892	82,864	159,957	261,310	293,195	368,152	513,269	546,253	522,965
Newton	8,167	8,803	10,448	10,504	10,144	9,841	10,775	11,006	11,502	11,606	14,844
Porter	17,227	18,052	19,175	20,540	20,256	22,821	27,836	40,076	60,279	87,114	119,816
Northern 1	49,949	61,926	81,807	126,952	204,318	307,360	346,203	436,265	603,892	665,402	683,763

TABLE N-1-2. PERCENT OF NORTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 1 POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Jasper	18.9	18.1	17.5	10.3	6.8	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.1	3.1	3.8
Lake	30.2	38.5	46.3	65.2	78.3	85.0	84.7	84.4	85.0	82.1	76.5
Newton	16.4	14.2	12.8	8.3	5.0	3.2	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.7	2.2
Porter	34.5	29.2	23.4	16.2	9.9	7.4	8.0	9.2	10.0	13.1	17.5
Northern 1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FIGURE N-1. LAKE AND PORTER COUNTY POPULATION AS PERCENTS OF NORTHERN SUBAREA 1 POPULATION, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

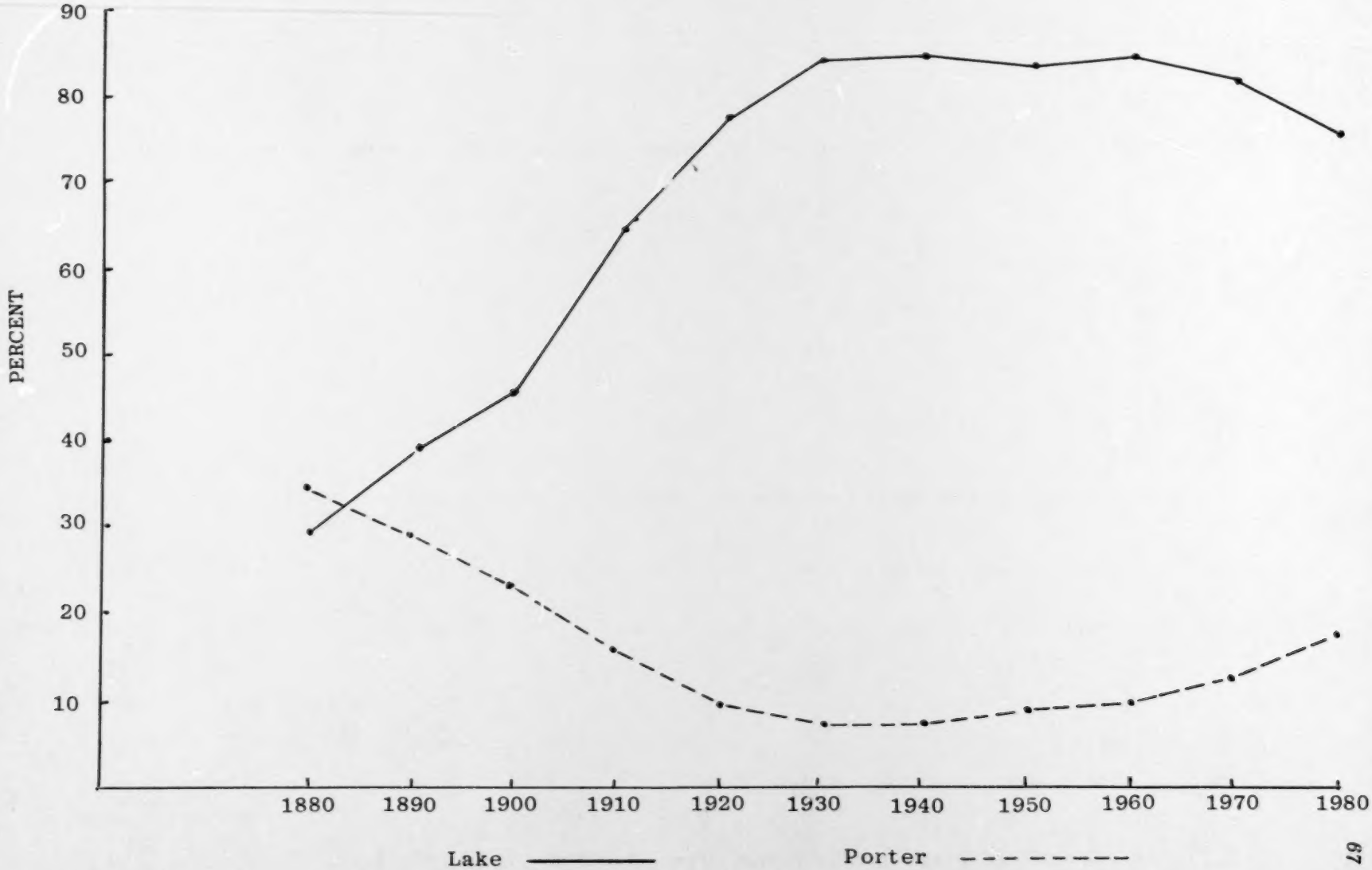

TABLE N-1-3. POPULATION INCREASE, EACH NORTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 1 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Jasper	1,721	3,107	-1,248	917	-573	1,009	2,634	1,811	1,587	5,709	16,674
Lake	8,795	14,006	44,972	77,093	101,353	31,885	74,957	145,117	32,984	-23,288	507,874
Newton	636	1,645	56	-360	-303	934	231	496	104	3,238	6,677
Porter	825	1,123	1,365	-284	2,565	5,015	12,240	20,203	26,835	32,702	102,589
Northern 1	11,977	19,881	45,145	77,366	103,042	38,843	90,062	167,627	61,510	18,361	633,814

TABLE N-1-4. PERCENT POPULATION INCREASE, EACH NORTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 1 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Jasper	18.2	27.8	-8.7	7.0	-4.1	7.5	18.3	10.6	8.4	27.9	176.2
Lake	58.3	58.6	118.7	93.0	63.4	12.2	25.6	39.4	6.4	-4.3	3365.4
Newton	7.8	18.7	0.5	-3.4	-3.0	9.5	2.1	4.5	0.9	27.9	81.8
Porter	4.8	6.2	7.1	-1.4	12.7	22.0	44.0	50.4	44.5	37.5	595.5
Northern 1	24.0	32.1	55.2	60.9	50.4	12.6	26.0	38.4	10.2	2.8	1268.9

TABLE N-1-5. POPULATION INCREASE AS PERCENT OF SUBAREA INCREASE, EACH NORTHERN INDIANA 1 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Jasper	14.4	15.6	-2.8	1.2	-0.6	2.6	2.9	1.1	2.6	31.1	2.6
Lake	73.4	70.5	99.7	99.7	98.4	82.1	83.2	86.5	53.6	-126.8	80.1
Newton	5.3	8.3	0.1	-0.5	-0.3	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	17.6	1.1
Porter	6.9	5.6	3.0	-0.4	2.5	12.9	13.6	12.1	43.6	178.1	16.2
Northern 1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE N-1-6. ESTIMATED NET IN-MIGRATION, NORTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 1, BY COUNTIES, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980

County	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1900-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1930-80	1900-80
Jasper	-2,008	-667	-2,222	-4,897	-229	603	-1,041	-808	3,652	2,177	-2,720
Lake	43,994	60,202	74,042	178,238	7,404	25,787	50,558	-42,533	-74,921	-33,705	144,533
Newton	-1,177	-1,586	-1,120	-3,883	523	-633	-683	-690	2,333	850	-3,033
Porter	1,124	-1,780	915	259	4,163	9,072	14,085	17,024	22,440	66,784	67,043
Northern 1	41,933	56,169	71,615	169,717	11,861	34,829	62,919	-27,007	-46,496	36,106	205,823

TABLE N-1-7. ESTIMATED NET IN-MIGRATION AS A PERCENT OF POPULATION, EACH NORTHERN INDIANA 1 COUNTY, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980

County	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80
Jasper	-11.6	-5.1	-15.9	-1.7	4.2	-6.1	-4.3	17.9
Lake	116.1	72.7	46.3	2.8	8.8	13.7	-8.3	-13.7
Newton	-11.3	-15.1	-11.0	5.3	-5.9	-6.2	-6.0	20.1
Porter	5.9	-8.7	4.5	18.2	32.6	35.1	28.2	25.8
Northern 1	51.3	44.2	35.1	3.9	10.1	14.4	-4.5	-7.0

As a result, its share of Subarea 1's population, which peaked at 85 percent in 1930 and again in 1960, was down to 76.5 percent in 1980.

Porter County, which had 35 percent of the Area population in 1880, declined sharply in relative importance over the next 50 years and in 1930 reached a low point of just over seven percent. Since 1930, however, the County's population has increased by over 400 percent, so that in 1980 it held 17.5 percent of the Subarea population. The County's 17,000 population of 1880 had increased to only 23,000 by 1930 but by 1980 was almost 120,000.

Jasper and Newton Counties together had 35 percent of the Subarea population in 1880, but this share declined steadily until, by 1970, it was below five percent. The opening of Interstate 65 in the early 1970s together with the move away from the central cities resulted in a reversal of trend; and by 1980, these two counties together had six percent of the Subarea 1 population. Between 1880 and 1930, Jasper County went from 9500 to 13,000 and then virtually doubled in the next 50 years. Newton's gain was more modest, as its 1880 population of 8000 failed to double in the next 100 years, leaving a 1980 figure of just under 15,000.

Because of the tremendous growth of the Gary Area in the early years of the 20th Century, both Lake County and Subarea 1 have had more than a ten-fold increase in population since 1880. This rate of growth was far ahead of any of the other Subareas in the State, and the actual population increase of 633,000 ranked second to the Indianapolis Area.

Between 1880 and 1930, the Lake County population increased by over 50 percent each decade and from 1900 to 1920 more than quadrupled. Only after 1960 when the rates were 6.4 and negative 4.3 did the County have an increase of less than 10 percent in a 10-year period. As a result of this rapid population growth, Lake County accounted for over 70 percent of the Subarea's growth in each decade from 1880 to 1960 and virtually all of the gain from 1900 to 1930.

From 1880 to 1980, Porter County's population increased by almost 600 percent, but it was not a steady growth with almost all of the gain taking place after 1930. Although its rate of growth cannot compare with Lake County's for the past 100 years, it has increased at a faster pace than Lake each decade since 1930.

While Jasper County's growth rate over the past century has been comparable to that of Indiana, it has not kept pace with Lake or Porter Counties or the Subarea as a whole. The County's major growth occurred before 1900, between 1940 and 1950, and after 1970. For the first 30 years of this century, it had a net loss of population.

Newton County's largest population increases took place between 1890 and 1900 and in the past decade. Its growth rate for the 100-year period (82 percent) was far below any of the other counties in the Subarea.

Between 1900 and 1930, while the rest of Subarea 1 was experiencing net loss through out-migration, Lake County had net in-migration of almost 180,000. Although the County lost well over 100,000 persons net through out-movement between 1960 and 1980, it still retained its lead and for the 80 years subsequent to 1900 had a net gain through migration of 144,000, 70 percent of the Area total.

Migration was a minor factor in Porter County's 20th Century population change prior to 1930. Over the past 50 years, however, it has gained over half its present population of 120,000 through net in-movement. Since 1930, it has averaged well over 25 percent increase each decade through in-movement.

Jasper and Newton Counties each lost population hrough net out-movement for each of the first three ecades of the 20'.. Century. Although both counties had positive migration factor (because of heavy net in-igration after 1970) from 1930 to 1980, neither was able o balance the earlier loss and wound up with small egative figures.

In summary, Lake County has dominated Subarea 1 in opulation since 1890, although Porter County has been teadily increasing its share of the Area population in ecent years. Jasper and Newton Counties grew rapidly etween 1970 and 1980 but are not in a position to hallenge the other two counties in the foreseeable future.

ubarea 2 (South Bend)

Subarea 2 is made up of nine counties: Cass, Elkhart, ulton, LaPorte, Marshall, Miami, Pulaski, St. Joseph, and tarke. Population information about these counties is iven in Figure N-2 and Tables N-2-1 through N-2-7.

In 1880, six of the nine counties in the Area each had at east 10 percent of the population. Only Fulton, Pulaski, nd Starke fell below this figure. Elkhart, St. Joseph, and aPorte, in that order, were the leaders and contained lmost half of the population.

By 1890, St. Joseph County had moved ahead of lkhart, and it widened its lead over the next 40 years, ncreasing its population from 33,000 in 1880 to 160,000 n 1930. For the past 50 years, the County's population as a proportion of the Area has been relatively stable, exceeding 40 percent in 1950 but dropping back to 36.5 n 1980. From 1930 through 1960, the County had more han twice the population of its nearest rival; but in the last wo censuses, this has not been true. Because of the loss of Studebaker, among other factors, the County has gained little population since 1960, and its present figure of 242,000 is below the 1970 count.

Elkhart County had 33,000 people in 1880 to hold a slight lead over St. Joseph and has grown with the Subarea over the years to its present mark of 137,000. Since 1890, it has held second place behind St. Joseph. From 1880 to 1960, approximately 1 of 6 persons in the Area lived in the County, with a low proportion of 15.8 percent in 1910 and a high of 17.8 in 1960. Over the past two decades, the share has increased and in 1980 was 21 percent.

LaPorte County ranked third in the Subarea in 1880 and has held that position for the past 100 years with approximately 15 percent of the nine-county population. In going from 31,000 to 109,000, LaPorte remained just behind Elkhart, though the latter has extended its lead over the past 20 years. At the same time, the County has consolidated its third place and since 1960 has had more than double the population of Cass County.

One hundred years ago, Cass, Miami, and Marshall Counties ranked fourth through sixth respectively and together had 37 percent of the Area population. Except for 1950 when Marshall temporarily passed Miami, the counties have maintained this order; but by 1970, their share of the Subarea (under 18 percent) was less than half of the 1880 figure. Between 1880 and 1980, Cass went from 28,000 to 41,000; Miami from 24,000 to 40,000; and Marshall from 23,000 to 39,000.

In 1880, Fulton and Pulaski Counties together held 12 percent of the Area population; but by 1980, this figure was under five percent. Starke County, which had the State's lowest population in 1880, has moved from 5000 to 22,000 and in the process has had a slight increase in its share of the population.

TABLE N-2-1. POPULATION NORTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 2, BY COUNTIES, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Cass	27,611	31,152	34,545	36,368	38,333	34,518	36,908	38,793	40,931	40,456	40,936
Elkhart	33,454	39,201	45,052	49,008	56,384	68,875	72,634	84,512	106,790	126,529	137,330
Fulton	14,301	16,746	17,453	16,879	16,478	15,038	15,577	16,565	16,957	16,984	19,335
LaPorte	30,985	34,445	38,386	45,797	50,443	60,490	63,660	76,808	95,111	105,342	108,632
Marshall	23,414	23,818	25,119	24,175	23,744	25,077	25,935	29,468	32,443	34,986	39,155
Miami	24,083	25,823	28,344	29,350	28,668	29,032	27,926	28,201	38,000	39,246	39,820
Pulaski	9,851	11,233	14,033	13,312	12,385	11,195	12,056	12,493	12,837	12,534	13,258
St. Joseph	33,178	42,457	58,881	84,312	103,304	160,033	161,823	205,058	238,614	245,045	241,617
Starke	5,105	7,339	10,431	10,567	10,278	10,620	12,258	15,282	17,911	19,280	21,997
Northern 2	201,982	232,214	272,244	309,768	340,017	414,878	428,777	507,180	599,594	640,402	662,080

TABLE N-2-2. PERCENT OF NORTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 2 POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Cass	13.7	13.4	12.7	11.7	11.3	8.3	8.6	7.6	6.8	6.3	6.2
Elkhart	16.6	16.9	16.6	15.8	16.6	16.6	16.9	16.7	17.8	19.8	20.8
Fulton	7.1	7.2	6.4	5.5	4.9	.6	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.9
LaPorte	15.3	14.8	14.1	14.8	14.8	14.6	14.9	15.1	15.9	16.4	16.4
Marshall	11.6	10.3	9.2	7.8	7.0	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.9
Miami	11.9	11.1	10.4	9.5	8.4	7.0	6.5	5.6	6.3	6.1	6.0
Pulaski	4.9	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.6	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.0
St. Joseph	16.4	18.3	21.6	27.2	30.4	38.6	37.7	40.4	39.8	38.2	36.5
Starke	2.5	3.2	3.8	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.3

FIGURE N-2. ELKHART, LAPORTE, AND ST. JOSEPH COUNTY POPULATION AS PERCENTS OF NORTHERN SUBAREA 2 POPULATION, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

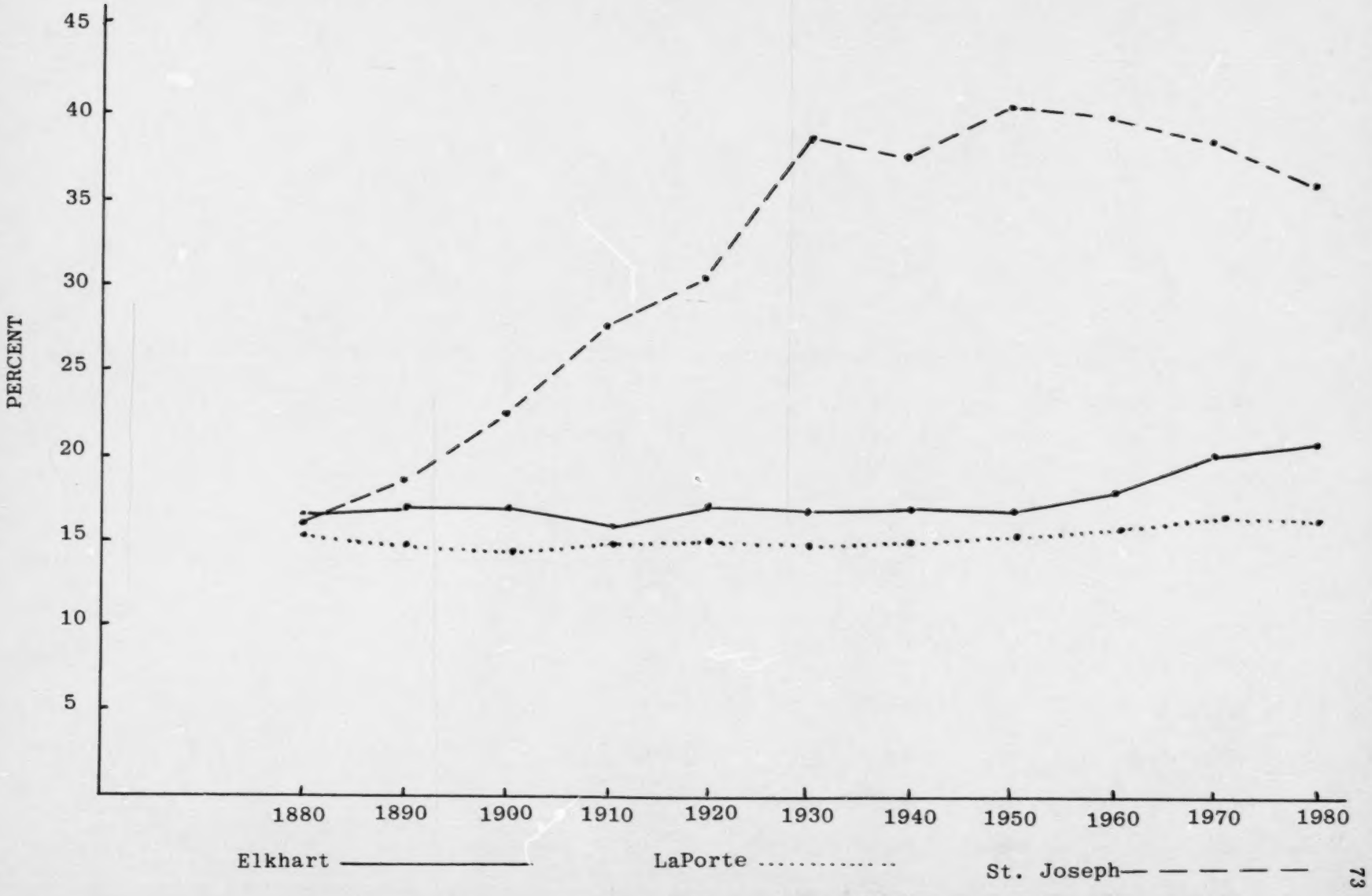

TABLE N-2-3. POPULATION INCREASE, EACH NORTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 2 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Cass	3,541	3,393	1,823	1,965	-3,815	2,390	1,885	2,138	-475	480	13,325
Elkhart	5,747	5,851	3,956	7,376	12,491	3,759	11,878	22,278	19,739	10,801	103,876
Fulton	2,445	707	-574	-401	-1,440	539	988	392	27	2,351	5,034
LaPorte	3,460	3,941	7,411	4,646	10,047	3,170	13,148	18,303	10,231	3,290	77,647
Marshall	404	1,301	-944	-431	1,333	858	3,533	2,975	2,543	4,169	15,741
Miami	1,740	2,521	1,006	-682	364	-1,106	275	9,799	1,246	574	15,737
Pulaski	1,382	2,800	-721	-927	-1,190	861	437	344	-303	724	3,407
St. Joseph	9,279	16,424	25,431	18,992	56,729	1,790	43,235	33,556	6,431	-3,428	208,439
Starke	2,234	3,092	136	-289	342	1,638	3,024	2,629	1,369	2,717	16,892
Northern 2	30,232	40,030	37,524	30,249	74,861	13,899	78,403	92,414	40,808	21,678	460,098

TABLE N-2-4. PERCENT POPULATION INCREASE, EACH NORTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 2 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Cass	12.8	10.9	5.3	5.4	-10.0	6.9	5.1	5.5	-1.1	1.2	48.3
Elkhart	17.2	14.9	8.8	15.1	22.2	5.5	16.4	26.4	18.5	8.5	310.5
Fulton	17.1	4.2	-3.3	-2.4	-8.7	3.6	6.3	2.4	0.2	13.8	35.2
LaPorte	11.2	11.4	19.3	10.1	19.9	5.2	20.7	23.8	10.8	3.1	250.6
Marshall	1.7	5.5	-3.8	-1.8	5.6	3.4	13.6	10.1	7.8	11.9	67.2
Miami	7.2	9.8	3.5	-2.3	1.3	-3.8	1.0	34.7	3.3	1.5	65.3
Pulaski	14.0	24.9	-5.1	-7.0	-9.6	7.7	3.6	2.8	-2.4	5.8	34.6
St. Joseph	28.0	38.7	43.2	22.5	54.9	1.1	26.7	16.4	2.7	-1.4	628.2
Starke	43.8	42.1	1.3	-2.7	3.3	15.4	24.7	17.2	7.6	14.1	330.9
Northern 2	15.0	17.2	13.8	9.8	22.0	3.4	18.3	18.2	6.8	3.4	227.8

TABLE N-2-5. POPULATION INCREASE AS PERCENT OF SUBAREA INCREASE, EACH NORTHERN INDIANA 2 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Cass	11.7	8.5	4.9	6.5	-5.1	17.2	2.4	2.3	-1.2	2.2	2.9
Elkhart	19.0	14.6	10.5	24.4	16.7	27.0	15.1	24.1	48.3	49.8	22.6
Fulton	8.1	1.8	-1.5	-1.3	-1.9	3.9	1.3	0.4	0.1	10.9	1.1
LaPorte	11.4	9.8	19.7	15.4	13.4	22.8	16.7	19.8	25.0	15.2	16.9
Marshall	1.3	3.3	-2.5	-1.4	1.8	6.2	4.5	3.2	6.2	19.2	3.4
Miami	5.8	6.3	2.7	-2.3	0.5	-8.0	0.4	10.6	3.1	2.7	3.4
Pulaski	4.6	7.0	-1.9	-3.1	-1.6	6.2	0.6	0.4	-0.7	3.3	0.7
St. Joseph	30.7	41.0	67.7	62.8	75.7	12.9	55.1	36.4	15.8	-15.8	45.3
Starke	7.4	7.7	0.4	-1.0	0.5	11.8	3.9	2.8	3.4	12.5	3.7
Northern 2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE N-2-6. ESTIMATED NET IN-MIGRATION, NORTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 2, BY COUNTIES, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980

County	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1900-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1930-80	1900-80
Cass	2,687	207	-5,069	-2,175	3,108	885	-1,571	-3,133	-1,553	-2,264	-4,439
Elkhart	3,246	2,611	6,789	12,646	-392	2,273	6,821	5,239	-1,476	12,465	25,111
Fulton	-1,323	-1,828	-2,235	-5,386	129	41	-1,052	-634	1,688	172	-5,214
LaPorte	5,000	282	4,964	10,246	385	5,658	5,439	-888	-4,152	6,442	16,688
Marshall	-2,663	-2,847	-1,060	-6,570	-836	802	-1,553	-455	1,621	-421	-6,992
Miami	-791	-3,162	-1,641	-4,012	-1,774	-2,085	5,712	-4,566	-3,903	-6,616	-10,628
Pulaski	-794	-1,953	-2,477	-5,224	-154	-1,054	-1,465	-1,269	107	-3,835	-9,059
St. Joseph	21,373	6,997	38,934	67,304	-9,907	19,498	-5,221	-17,226	-17,523	-30,379	36,925
Starke	-403	-1,464	-546	-2,413	996	1,478	7	-393	1,689	3,777	1,364
Northern 2	27,914	-1,157	37,659	64,416	-8,445	27,496	7,117	-23,325	-23,502	-20,659	43,757

TABLE N-2-7. ESTIMATED NET IN-MIGRATION AS A PERCENT OF POPULATION, EACH NORTHERN INDIANA 2 COUNTY, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980

County	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80
Cass	7.8	0.6	-13.2	9.0	2.4	-4.0	-7.7	-3.8
Elkhart	7.2	5.3	12.0	-0.6	3.1	8.1	4.9	-1.2
Fulton	-7.6	-10.8	-13.6	0.9	0.3	-6.4	-3.7	9.9
LaPorte	13.0	0.6	9.8	0.6	8.9	7.1	-0.9	-3.9
Marshall	-10.6	-11.8	-4.5	-3.3	3.1	-5.3	-1.4	4.6
Miami	2.8	-10.8	-5.7	-6.1	-7.5	20.3	-12.0	-9.9
Pulaski	-5.7	-14.7	-20.0	-1.4	-8.7	-11.7	-9.9	0.9
St. Joseph	36.3	8.3	37.7	-6.2	12.0	-2.5	-7.2	-7.2
Starke	-3.9	-13.9	-5.3	9.4	12.1	0.0	-2.2	8.8
Northern 2	10.3	-0.4	11.1	-2.0	6.4	1.4	-3.9	-3.7

Between 1880 and 1930, the Subarea population more than doubled; and although its growth rate has been below the State for the past 50 years, its increase of 228 percent between 1880 and 1980 is well above the figure for Indiana as a whole. For the period, the Area gained 460,000 people with over half coming in the three decades, 1920-30, 1940-50, and 1950-60.

St. Joseph County has been the growth leader, both in percent and in total amount, with a 100-year gain of 208,000 people for a growth rate of 628 percent. The County accounted for over 45 percent of the Subarea gain, reaching a high of over 75 percent when it gained 57,000 people between 1920 and 1930. Only in the Depression years (1930-40) and the past 20 years has it failed to lead the nine counties in amount of increase.

Elkhart County is the other county in the Area to gain over 100,000 people, with a 100-year growth rate of over 300 percent. Half of this increase has occurred since 1950; and as a result, the County has been the Area growth leader for the past 30 years. Since 1960, almost half of the Subarea population increase has occurred in Elkhart County.

LaPorte County, with a 250 percent increase over 100 years, is another county which has exceeded the Area rate of growth. Its gain of 78,000 between 1880 and 1980 places it third in this category among the nine counties.

Among the other six counties, Starke, with a 330 percent growth, is the only one to double its population over the past century. Its 17,000 increase puts it fourth in amount of population gain.

Subarea 2 had a net growth of 64,000 through migration between 1900 and 1930 but has had a negative pattern over the past 50 years, leaving an 80-year balance of 44,000.

Most of this gain has taken place in St. Joseph County, which has had a net migration increase of 37,000, although it has had only one decade (1940-50) of migration growth since 1930. Actually, prior to 1930, the County had more migration growth than the Subarea as a whole, leaving a net negative balance for the other eight counties. The reverse has been true over the past 50 years with more people net moving out of St. Joseph County than leaving the Subarea as a whole, thus leaving a positive balance for the remaining counties. The County in-movement net of 39,000 between 1920 and 1930 almost equals the total migration gain for the Area since 1900!

Elkhart County, with a net increase of 25,000 through migration, ranks second among the Subarea counties in this respect. Although the County did have slight migration losses between 1930 and 1940 and again over the past decade, this gain was split equally between the pre-1930 period and the past 50 years.

LaPorte County is the only other county with sizable increase through net migration, gaining 17,000 people between 1900 and 1980 through in-movement. Except for a 5000 loss over the past 20 years, the County's migration pattern was relatively steady.

Starke's population growth has been essentially unaffected by migration (1400), and the remaining five counties all experienced net loss through out-migration, with Miami County's decline of over 10,000 being the largest.

While St. Joseph County has been the population leader since 1890 and at one time had more than doubled its nearest rival, it has not dominated the Subarea to the degree Lake County has in Subarea 1. Elkhart and LaPorte Counties together now exceed St. Joseph's population, and while neither threatens immediate take over of first position, each has moved up on the leader.

Subarea 3 (Fort Wayne)

Eleven counties in the northeastern corner of Indiana comprise Subarea 3: Adams, Allen, DeKalb, Huntington, Kosciusko, LaGrange, Noble, Steuben, Wabash, Wells, and Whitley. Data on the population of this Area and its counties are found in Tables N-3-1 through N-3-7 and Figure N-3.

Allen County has had more population than any two other counties in the Area since 1880 and has increased its share of the population over the years, going from 21.7 percent of the Subarea total in 1880 to 48.7 in 1970 before dropping off slightly in the past decade. Over that period, its population has risen from 55,000 to almost 300,000.

Since 1900, no other county in the Subarea has had as much as 10 percent of the total population. Kosciusko County which ranked second in 1880 and holds that position now, though it has been as low as fourth, had 10 percent in 1880 and again in 1890. This County had virtually no change between 1880 and 1930, but in the past 50 years has gone from 27,000 to 60,000. It now has 9.5 percent of the Subarea population.

Wabash County had 25,000 people in 1880, almost the same number 50 years later, and 37,000 today. It is the third largest county in the Area with 5.8 percent of the population.

Huntington, Noble, and DeKalb Counties rank closely behind Wabash, with each containing over 30,000 people and more than five percent of the 11-county population.

Steuben County, which now has 25,000 population (four percent of the Subarea), ranks last among the counties, a position it has held for every census in the period.

Subarea 3 increased its population by 41.5 percent between 1880 and 1930, a much slower growth rate than Northern Indiana as a whole or the State of Indiana. During that period, it grew by just over 100,000 people and followed up with a 270,000 gain over the next 50 years for an increase rate of 75 percent, better than the State, but slightly below the Region. For the entire 100-year period, its growth rate of 148 percent was below the State and approximately half that of the entire Region.

Allen County, with a 100-year growth rate of 437 percent, is the only one of the 11 counties to grow as rapidly as the Region as a whole. Over the entire period, it gained 240,000 people to account for 64 percent of the Subarea increase; and in each decade between 1900 and 1930, its growth exceeded that of the Area as a whole. While other counties have exceeded its rate of growth over 10-year periods, none has had greater numerical gain.

Kosciusko County was the only other county in the Subarea to double its population, with almost all of its 33,000 gain occurring after 1930. With 12.2 percent of the Area's growth in the 30s and 22.8 percent between 1970 and 1980, it was the only county except Allen to have a figure over 10 percent since 1930.

No other county in the Area contributed as much as four percent of the total growth or gained as many as 15,000 people between 1880 and 1980, and six of the counties actually lost population between 1880 and 1930. Each of these had modest gains over the following 50-year period.

From 1900 to 1980, net migration has not been a major factor in Subarea 3 growth, as only 5000 of its increase can be attributed to in-movement. From 1900 to 1930, all counties except Allen had net loss through migration each decade, resulting in a deficit for the period of over 20,000 persons net through out-movement. While there was a slight turnaround after 1930, especially between 1960 and 1970, six counties continued their migration loss from 1930 to 1980, with eight having negative figures for the entire 80-year period.

Allen County had a net increase of 46,000 persons through migration between 1900 and 1930, but only a 19,000 gain for the next 50 years (a negative 13,000 in the past decade was a major factor), resulting in a total gain of 64,000. Kosciusko County had a 14,000 net increase in the past 50 years to more than balance an earlier deficit and produce a positive 7000 migration since 1900. Steuben had a positive 2000 and was the only other county on the plus side for the entire period, though Noble and Whitley showed a net increase after 1930.

In summary, Allen County has consistently led the 11-county Subarea in population, growth, and net in-migration. Kosciusko County has shown considerable growth since 1930 and ranks second, though it is not a potential rival to Allen County in this century.

TABLE N-3-1. POPULATION NORTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 3, BY COUNTIES, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Adams	15,385	20,181	22,232	21,840	20,503	19,957	21,254	22,393	24,643	26,871	29,619
Allen	54,763	66,689	77,270	93,386	114,303	146,743	155,084	183,722	232,196	280,455	294,335
DeKalb	20,225	24,307	25,711	25,054	25,600	24,911	24,756	26,023	28,271	30,837	33,606
Huntington	21,805	27,644	28,901	28,982	31,671	29,073	29,931	31,400	33,814	34,970	35,596
Kosciusko	26,494	28,645	29,109	27,936	27,120	27,488	29,561	33,002	40,373	48,127	59,555
LaGrange	15,630	15,615	15,284	15,148	14,009	13,780	14,352	15,347	17,380	20,890	25,550
Noble	22,956	23,359	23,533	24,009	22,470	22,404	22,776	25,075	28,162	31,382	35,443
Steuben	14,645	14,478	15,219	14,274	13,360	13,386	13,740	17,087	17,184	20,159	24,694
Wabash	25,241	27,126	28,235	26,926	27,231	25,170	26,601	29,047	32,605	35,553	36,640
Wells	18,442	21,514	23,449	22,418	20,509	18,411	19,099	19,564	21,220	23,821	25,401
Whitley	16,941	17,768	17,328	16,892	15,660	15,931	17,001	18,828	20,954	23,395	26,215
Northern 3	252,527	287,326	306,271	316,865	332,436	357,254	374,155	421,488	496,802	576,460	626,654

TABLE N-3-2. PERCENT OF NORTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 3 POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Adams	6.1	7.0	7.3	6.9	6.2	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.7
Allen	21.7	23.2	25.2	29.5	34.3	41.0	41.5	43.6	46.7	48.7	46.9
DeKalb	8.0	8.5	8.4	7.9	7.7	7.0	6.6	6.2	5.7	5.3	5.4
Huntington	8.6	9.6	9.4	9.1	9.5	8.1	8.0	7.4	6.8	6.1	5.7
Kosciusko	10.5	10.0	9.5	8.8	8.2	7.7	7.9	7.8	8.1	8.3	9.5
LaGrange	6.2	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.6	4.1
Noble	9.1	8.1	7.7	7.6	6.8	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.7
Steuben	5.8	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.7	3.7	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.9
Wabash	10.0	9.5	9.2	8.5	8.2	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.5	6.2	5.8
Wells	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.1	6.2	5.2	5.1	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.1
Whitley	6.7	6.2	5.7	5.3	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.2
Northern 3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FIGURE N-3. ALLEN COUNTY POPULATION AS PERCENT OF NORTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 3 POPULATION, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

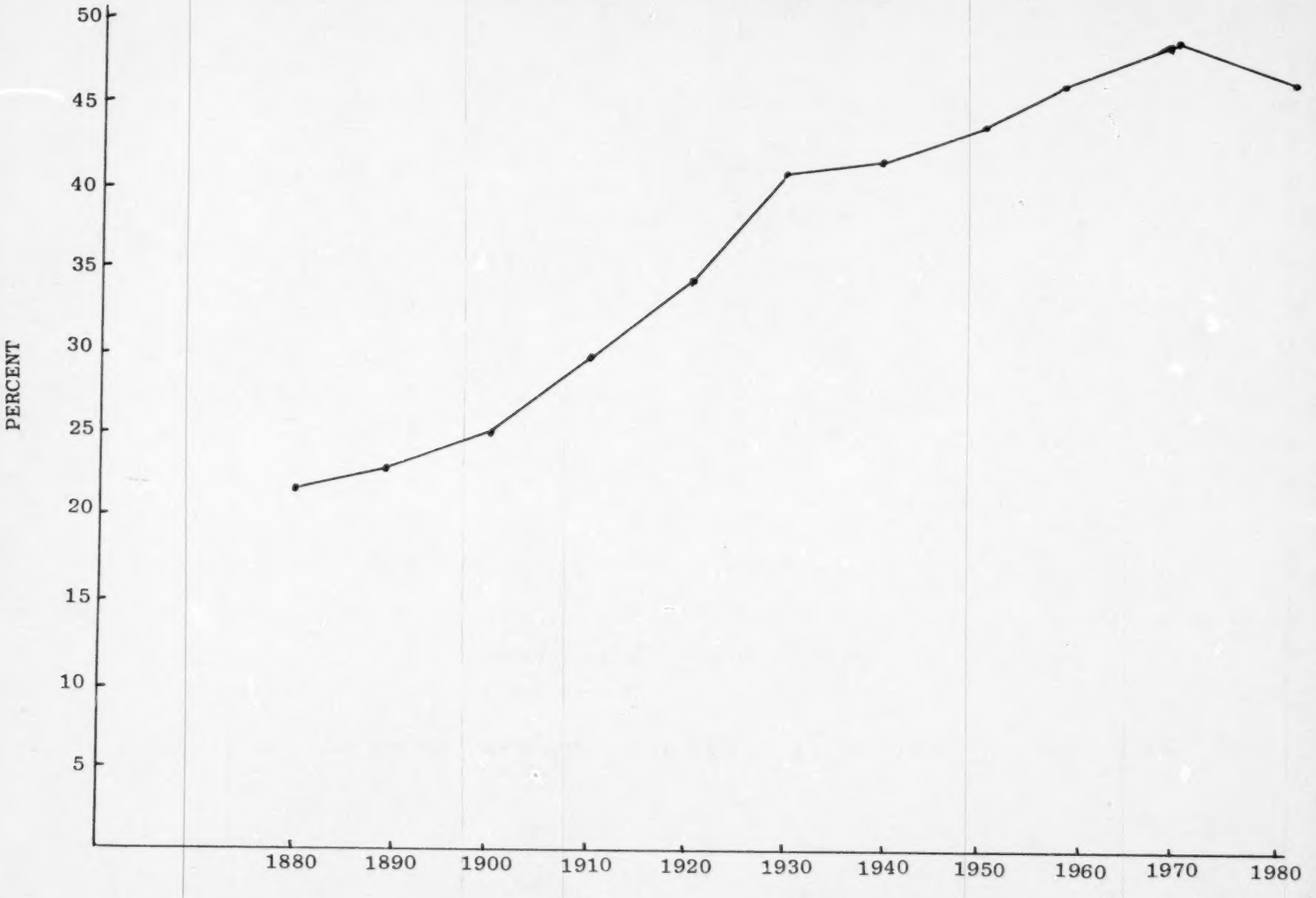

TABLE N-3-3. POPULATION INCREASE, EACH NORTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 3 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Adams	4,796	2,051	-392	-1,337	-546	1,297	1,139	2,250	2,228	2,748	14,234
Allen	11,926	10,581	16,116	20,917	32,440	8,341	28,638	48,474	48,259	13,880	239,572
DeKalb	4,082	1,404	-657	546	-689	-155	1,267	2,248	2,566	2,769	13,381
Huntington	5,839	1,257	81	2,689	-2,598	858	1,469	2,414	1,156	626	13,791
Kosciusko	2,151	464	-1,173	-816	368	2,073	3,441	7,371	7,754	11,428	33,061
LaGrange	-15	-331	-136	-1,139	-229	572	995	2,033	3,510	4,660	9,920
Noble	403	174	476	-1,539	-66	372	2,299	3,087	3,220	4,061	12,487
Steuben	-167	741	-945	-914	26	354	3,347	97	2,975	4,535	10,049
Wabash	1,885	1,109	-1,309	305	-2,061	1,431	2,446	3,558	2,948	1,087	11,399
Wells	3,072	1,935	-1,031	-1,909	-2,098	688	465	1,656	2,601	1,580	6,959
Whitley	827	-440	-436	-1,232	271	1,070	1,827	2,126	2,441	2,820	9,274
Northern 3	34,799	18,945	10,594	15,571	24,818	16,901	47,333	75,314	79,658	50,194	374,127

TABLE N-3-4. PERCENT POPULATION INCREASE, EACH NORTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 3 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Adams	31.2	10.2	-1.8	-6.1	-2.7	6.5	5.4	10.0	9.0	10.2	92.5
Allen	21.8	15.9	20.9	22.4	28.4	5.7	18.5	26.4	20.8	4.9	437.5
DeKalb	20.2	5.8	-2.6	2.2	-2.7	-0.6	5.1	8.6	9.1	9.0	66.2
Huntington	26.8	4.5	0.3	9.3	-8.2	3.0	4.9	7.7	3.4	1.8	63.2
Kosciusko	8.1	1.6	-4.0	-2.9	1.4	7.5	11.6	22.3	19.2	23.7	124.8
LaGrange	-0.1	-2.1	-0.9	-7.5	-1.6	4.2	6.9	13.2	20.2	22.3	63.5
Noble	1.8	0.7	2.0	-6.4	-0.3	1.7	10.1	12.3	11.4	12.9	54.4
Steuben	-1.1	5.1	-6.2	-6.4	0.2	2.6	24.4	0.6	17.3	22.5	68.6
Wabash	7.5	4.1	-4.6	1.1	-7.6	5.7	14.7	12.2	9.0	3.1	45.2
Wells	16.7	9.0	-4.4	-8.5	-10.2	3.7	2.4	8.5	12.3	6.6	37.7
Whitley	4.9	-2.5	-2.5	-7.3	1.7	6.7	10.7	11.3	11.6	12.1	54.7
Northern 3	13.8	6.6	3.5	4.9	7.5	4.7	12.7	17.9	16.0	8.7	148.2

TABLE N-3-5. POPULATION INCREASE AS PERCENT OF SUBAREA INCREASE, EACH NORTHERN INDIANA 3 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Adams	13.8	10.8	-3.7	-8.6	-2.2	7.7	2.4	3.0	2.8	5.5	3.8
Allen	34.2	55.9	152.1	134.3	130.7	49.3	60.5	64.4	60.6	27.7	64.0
DeKalb	11.7	7.4	-6.2	3.5	-2.8	-0.9	2.7	3.0	3.2	5.5	3.6
Huntington	16.8	6.6	0.8	17.3	-10.5	5.1	3.1	3.2	1.5	1.2	3.7
Kosciusko	6.2	2.5	-11.1	-5.2	1.5	12.2	7.2	9.8	9.7	22.8	8.8
LaGrange	-0.0	-1.8	-1.3	-7.3	-0.9	3.4	2.1	2.7	4.4	9.3	2.7
Noble	1.2	0.9	4.5	-9.9	-0.3	2.2	4.9	4.1	4.0	8.1	3.3
Steuben	-0.5	3.9	-8.9	-5.9	0.1	2.1	7.0	0.1	3.7	9.0	2.7
Wabash	5.4	5.9	-12.4	2.0	-8.3	8.5	5.2	4.7	3.7	2.2	3.0
Wells	8.8	10.2	-9.7	-12.3	-8.4	4.1	1.0	2.2	3.3	3.1	1.9
Whitley	2.4	-2.3	-4.1	-7.9	1.1	6.3	3.9	2.8	3.1	5.6	2.5
Northern 3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE N-3-6. ESTIMATED NET IN-MIGRATION, NORTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 3, BY COUNTIES, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980

County	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1900-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1930-80	1900-80
Adams	-2,776	-4,340	-3,043	-10,159	-535	-1,913	-1,923	-1,134	-538	-6,043	-16,202
Allen	13,160	12,236	20,533	45,929	710	8,266	9,828	12,976	-13,220	18,560	64,489
DeKalb	-983	-1,278	-2,432	-4,693	-1,074	954	-1,000	-35	116	-2,947	-7,640
Huntington	-2,174	-545	-4,957	-7,676	-151	-807	-1,341	-1,256	-1,188	-4,743	-12,419
Kosciusko	-2,653	-3,198	-1,582	-7,433	744	819	2,960	3,225	6,298	14,046	6,613
LaGrange	-1,619	-2,553	-1,108	-5,280	-240	-903	-696	388	1,174	-277	-5,557
Noble	-570	-3,214	-1,334	-5,118	-280	415	71	673	1,189	2,068	-3,050
Steuben	-805	-1,420	-477	-2,702	123	2,281	-2,244	1,411	3,252	4,823	2,121
Wabash	-2,377	-1,745	-3,849	-7,971	760	32	-151	-300	-648	-307	-8,278
Wells	-2,630	-4,113	-3,817	-10,560	-39	-1,181	-729	425	-185	-1,709	-12,269
Whitley	-1,054	-2,598	-861	-4,513	560	255	-793	854	936	1,812	-2,701
Northern 3	-4,481	-12,768	-2,927	-20,176	578	6,310	3,982	17,227	-2,814	25,283	5,107

TABLE N-3-7. ESTIMATED NET IN-MIGRATION AS A PERCENT OF POPULATION, EACH NORTHERN INDIANA 3 COUNTY, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980

County	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80
Adams	-12.5	-19.9	-14.8	-2.7	-9.0	-8.6	-4.6	-2.0
Allen	17.0	13.1	18.0	0.5	5.3	5.3	5.6	-4.7
DeKalb	-3.8	-5.1	-9.5	-4.3	-3.9	-3.8	-0.1	0.4
Huntington	-7.5	-1.9	-15.7	-0.5	-2.7	-4.3	-3.7	-3.4
Kosciusko	-9.1	-11.4	-5.8	2.7	2.8	9.0	8.0	13.1
LaGrange	-10.6	-16.9	-7.9	-1.7	-6.3	-4.5	2.2	5.6
Noble	-2.4	-13.4	-5.9	-1.2	1.8	0.3	2.4	3.8
Steuben	-5.3	-9.9	-3.6	0.9	16.6	-13.1	8.2	16.1
Wabash	-8.4	-6.5	-14.1	3.0	0.1	-0.5	-0.9	-1.8
Wells	-11.2	-18.3	-18.6	-0.2	-6.2	-3.7	2.0	-0.8
Whitley	-6.1	-15.4	-5.5	3.5	1.5	-4.2	4.1	4.0
Northern 3	-1.5	-4.0	-0.9	0.2	1.7	0.9	3.5	-0.5

VI. CENTRAL INDIANA

The four Subareas of Central Indiana, identified by their major cities are: Indianapolis (1); Anderson-Muncie-Richmond (2); Kokomo-Marion (3); and Lafayette (4). Information on the population of these Areas is given in Tables VI-1 through VI-3, Figures VI-2 through VI-4, and in Section IV. These Subareas and the counties making them up are shown in Figure VI-1.

In 1980, over half the population of Central Indiana lived in the Indianapolis Subarea. This Area has been the population leader for over 100 years, increasing its dominance of the Region with each succeeding census (Figure VI-2) and by 1960 achieving a majority of Central Indiana's people. In this process, Subarea 1 has gone from 250,000 in 1880 to well over a million in 1980.

In 1880, Subarea 2 was challenging Indianapolis for leadership and in the next 100 years went from 225,000 to over half a million. This growth, however, was not sufficient to keep up with Subarea 1; and as a result, its share of Central Indiana's population has declined from 32 to 25 percent.

The Lafayette Subarea (4) had 23 percent of the Region's population 100 years ago but had almost no growth in the next 50 years, dropping to 14 percent by 1930. Since that time, it has stepped up its pace but not sufficiently to keep up with the Region as a whole. From 1880 to 1980, its population went from 160,000 to 270,000.

After increasing its share to over 10 percent in the closing years of the 19th Century, the Kokomo-Marion Subarea (3) has dropped back to its 1880 proportion of just over eight percent. In the 100-year span, it more than tripled its population, going from 58,000 to 185,000 in the process, but remains the least populous of Central Indiana's Subareas.

FIGURE VI-1. CENTRAL INDIANA AND ITS SUBAREAS

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TABLE VI-1. PERCENT OF CENTRAL INDIANA POPULATION BY SUBAREAS, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

Subarea	Principal City	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
1	Indianapolis	36.7	37.6	37.7	41.7	44.9	47.1	47.4	48.4	51.7	53.3	54.0
2	Anderson, etc.	32.1	31.4	32.7	31.0	29.5	29.5	29.7	29.1	27.0	25.9	25.0
3	Kokomo, etc.	8.2	9.6	10.7	10.0	10.0	9.3	9.2	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.5
4	Lafayette	23.0	21.4	18.9	17.3	15.6	14.1	13.7	13.7	12.5	12.0	12.5
Central Indiana		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FIGURE VI-2. SUBAREA POPULATION AS A PERCENT OF CENTRAL INDIANA POPULATION, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

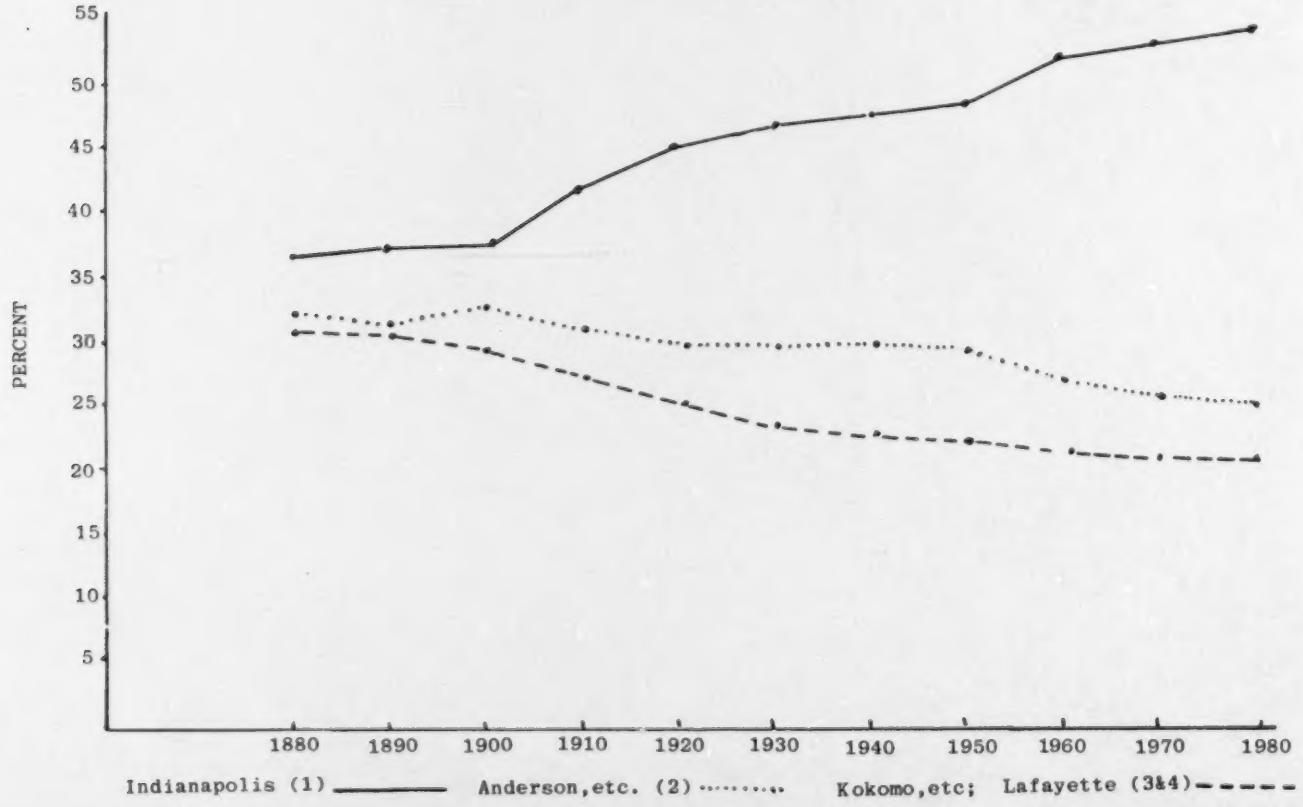


TABLE VI-2. POPULATION INCREASE AS A PERCENT OF CENTRAL INDIANA INCREASE, EACH SUBAREA, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

Subarea	Principal City	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
1	Indianapolis	45.7	37.8	107.4	78.2	71.4	51.9	54.6	67.0	64.8	71.0	62.2
2	Anderson, etc.	25.4	39.1	2.9	14.4	28.8	33.4	25.6	17.1	17.3	3.3	21.6
3	Kokomo, etc.	21.0	15.6	-0.6	9.6	1.5	7.3	6.5	8.9	8.9	1.1	8.7
4	Lafayette	7.9	7.5	-9.7	-2.2	-1.7	7.4	13.3	7.0	9.0	24.6	7.5
Central Indiana		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FIGURE VI-3. SUBAREA POPULATION INCREASE AS A PERCENT OF CENTRAL INDIANA INCREASE, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1880 THROUGH 1980

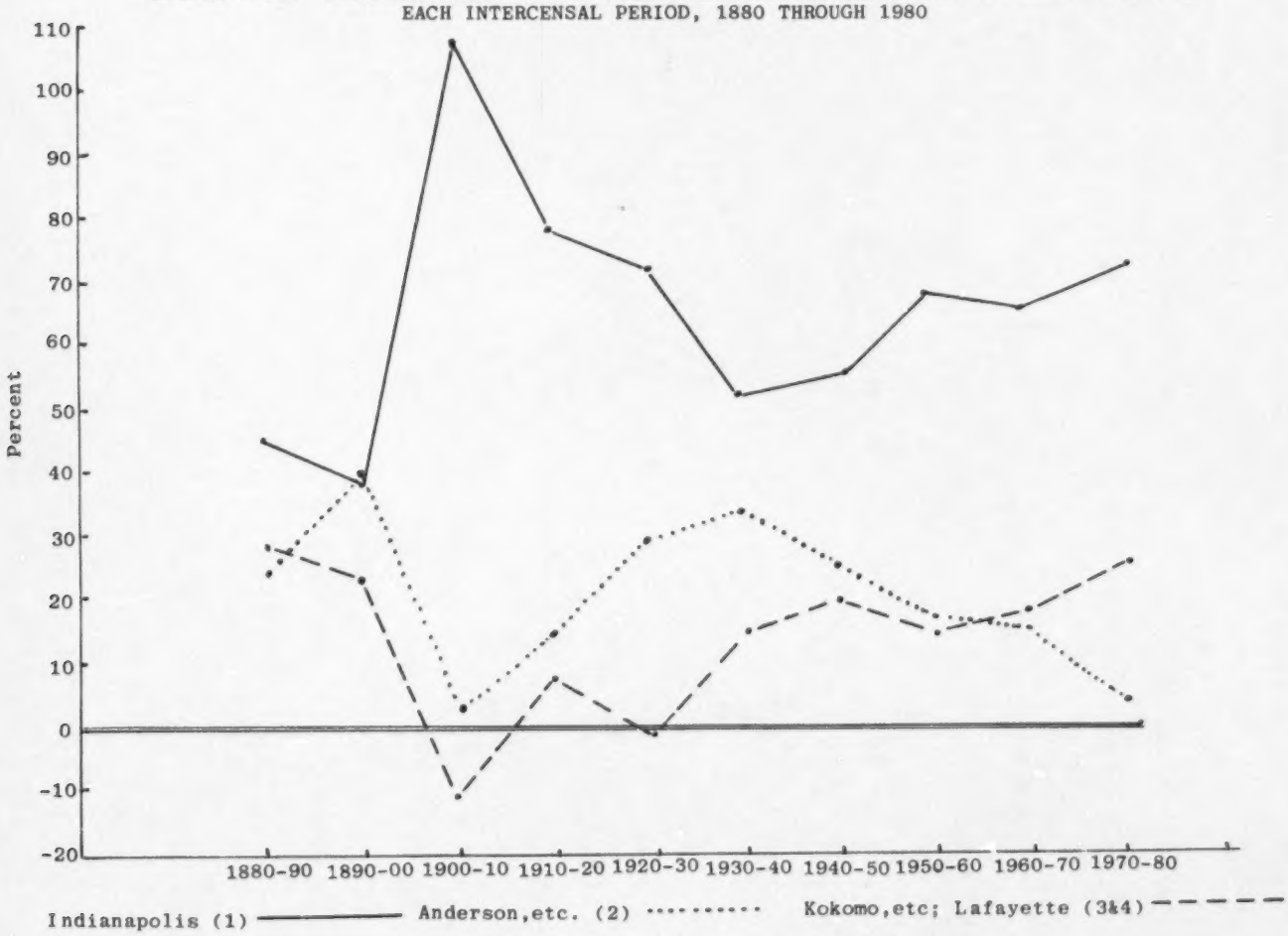
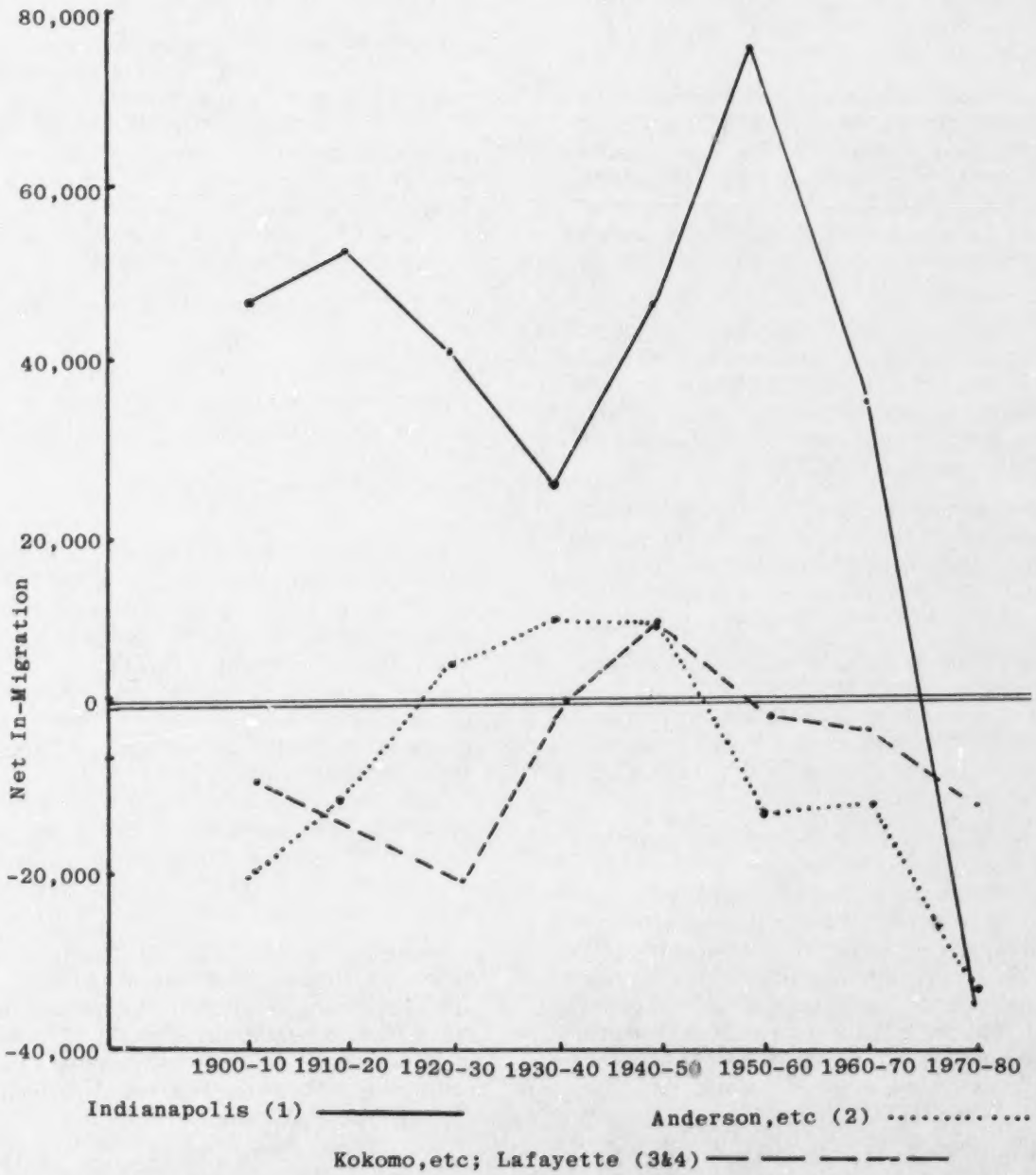


TABLE VI-3. RANK IN CENTRAL INDIANA NET IN-MIGRATION, EACH SUBAREA, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980

Subarea	Principal City	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1900-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1930-80	1900-1980
1	Indianapolis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1
2	Anderson, etc	4	3	2	3	2	3	4	4	3	4	4
3	Kokomo, etc	2	2	3	2	4	4	2	2	2	3	2
4	Lafayette	3	4	4	4	3	2	3	3	1	2	3

FIGURE VI-4. ESTIMATED NET IN-MIGRATION BY CENTRAL SUBAREAS, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980



Statistics in Table VI-2 and Figure VI-3 give further evidence of the dominance of Indianapolis in Central Indiana. Since 1900, over half the Region's increase each decade has occurred in Subarea 1, with the figure over 70 percent for four 10-year periods, including 1900-10 when the rest of Central Indiana lost population. For the entire 100-year period, 62 percent of the gain occurred in the eight-county Indianapolis Subarea.

Subarea 2's greatest population increase occurred between 1890 and 1900 with the development of the gas fields in the Anderson-Muncie Area. For that one decade, it led Central Indiana in total growth but has never threatened the lead again; though for the 100-year period, it did account for over 20 percent of the Region's growth.

Because of its rapid growth prior to 1900, Subarea 3 has accounted for a greater share (8.7 percent) of Central Indiana's gain since 1880 than the Lafayette Area (7.5 percent). Subarea 4's no growth period between 1880 and 1930 was also a major factor; as since 1930, the Lafayette Subarea has shown substantially more increase than the Kokomo-Marion Section.

Between 1900 and 1970, Central Indiana showed consistent gain through net in-movement of population. Although there was over 75,000 loss through net out-migration between 1970 and 1980, there still remained a net gain of almost 175,000 for the first 80 years of this century.

When the figures are analyzed in terms of Subareas, a somewhat different picture emerges. All of the positive net migration has occurred in the Indianapolis Subarea (290,000 over 80 years), with each of the other three Sections having a negative balance.

Subarea 1 showed a relatively consistent pattern of gain through migration from 1900 through 1970, averaging a net increase of almost 50,000 a decade. During the 1970's, however, there was an abrupt reversal with the Area losing 35,000 people net through out-migration.

Between 1920 and 1950, Subarea 2 (Anderson, etc.) had three successive decades of modest net gain through in-migration, but the other five 10-year periods since 1900 have shown migration losses of over 10,000 each. As a result, the Subarea has lost over 62,000 persons net through out-migration since 1900. Heaviest losses occurred in the period of the gas field decline (1900-10) when over 20,000 people net moved out; and in the past 10 years, when the slump of the auto industry was a major factor in the net loss of some 33,000.

As has been indicated, Subarea 4 (Lafayette) showed little population increase in the 50 years ending in 1930. As might be expected, this period was characterized by marked net out-migration with losses of over 10,000 in each of the first three decades of the 20th Century. Since 1930, the Area has held its own, though its one period of 10,000 net gain (1940-50) is an artifact created when the Census Bureau started assigning residence of college students to the college community, effective with the 1950 Census. From 1900 to 1980, the Lafayette Subarea had a net loss of some 34,000 persons through out-migration.

Subarea 3 lost some 20,000 population net through out-migration over the past 80 years, with the 1970-80 period being the only decade of heavy change, a loss of some 14,000 persons net.

Central Indiana ranked second behind the Southern Region in population in 1880, but has held the lead since 1900. In terms of total growth, it has ranked slightly behind Northern Indiana for the 100-year period but has held a narrow lead over the past 50 years. Central Indiana has also been second in this century in net gain through in-migration but has accounted for most of the State's growth through in-movement over the past 50 years.

Subarea 1 (Indianapolis)

Subarea 1 is comprised of eight central Indiana counties (Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Marion, Morgan, and Shelby) also known as the Indianapolis Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. Information about the Section's population appears in Tables C-1-1 through C-1-7 and Figure C-1.

Marion County has dominated the Area for the entire 1880-1980 period; and since 1900, its population has exceeded the combined total of the other seven counties. Its population grew from just over 100,000 in 1880 to almost 800,000 in 1970 before declining somewhat over the next 10 years. In the process, the County's share of the Subarea population increased from 40 percent to a peak of 76 percent in 1950 before reversing its direction (Figure C-1). The drop in proportion over the past 30 years (to 65 percent in 1980) has been a combination of slower growth and, most recently, a decline of Indianapolis' population and accelerated development of the suburban counties.

Boone County is the only other county to have had as much as 10 percent of the Subarea population. It achieved this figure in 1880, but its share declined steadily for the next 90 years; and by 1970, it was the least populous county in the Subarea. It showed some evidence of a reversal in the 1970's going from 2.8 to 3.1 percent of the Area total.

TABLE C-1-1. POPULATION CENTRAL INDIANA SUBAREA 1, BY COUNTIES, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Boone	25,922	26,572	26,321	24,673	23,575	22,290	22,081	23,993	27,543	30,870	36,446
Hamilton	24,801	26,123	29,914	27,026	24,222	23,444	24,614	28,491	40,132	54,532	82,381
Hancock	17,123	17,829	19,189	19,030	17,210	16,605	17,302	20,332	26,665	35,096	43,939
Hendricks	22,981	21,498	21,292	20,840	20,291	19,725	20,151	24,594	40,896	53,974	69,804
Johnson	19,537	19,561	20,223	20,394	20,739	21,706	22,493	26,183	43,704	61,138	77,240
Marion	102,782	141,156	197,227	263,661	348,061	422,666	460,926	551,777	697,567	792,299	765,233
Morgan	18,900	18,643	20,457	21,182	20,010	19,424	19,801	23,726	33,875	44,176	51,999
Shelby	25,257	25,454	26,491	26,802	25,982	26,552	25,953	28,026	34,093	37,797	39,887
Central 1	257,303	296,836	361,114	423,608	500,090	572,412	613 321	727,122	944,475	1,109,822	1,166,929

TABLE C-1-2. PERCENT OF CENTRAL INDIANA SUBAREA 1 POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Boone	10.1	9.0	7.3	5.8	4.7	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.8	3.1
Hamilton	9.6	8.8	8.3	6.4	4.8	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.9	7.1
Hancock	6.7	6.0	5.3	4.5	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.8
Hendricks	8.9	7.2	5.9	4.9	4.1	3.5	3.3	3.4	4.3	4.9	6.0
Johnson	7.6	6.6	5.6	4.8	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.6	4.6	5.5	6.6
Marion	39.9	47.6	54.6	62.3	69.6	73.8	75.2	75.9	73.9	71.3	65.5
Morgan	7.4	6.3	5.7	5.0	4.0	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.5
Shelby	9.8	8.6	7.3	6.3	5.2	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.4
Central 1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FIGURE C-1. MARION COUNTY POPULATION AS A PERCENT OF CENTRAL INDIANA SUBAREA 1 POPULATION, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

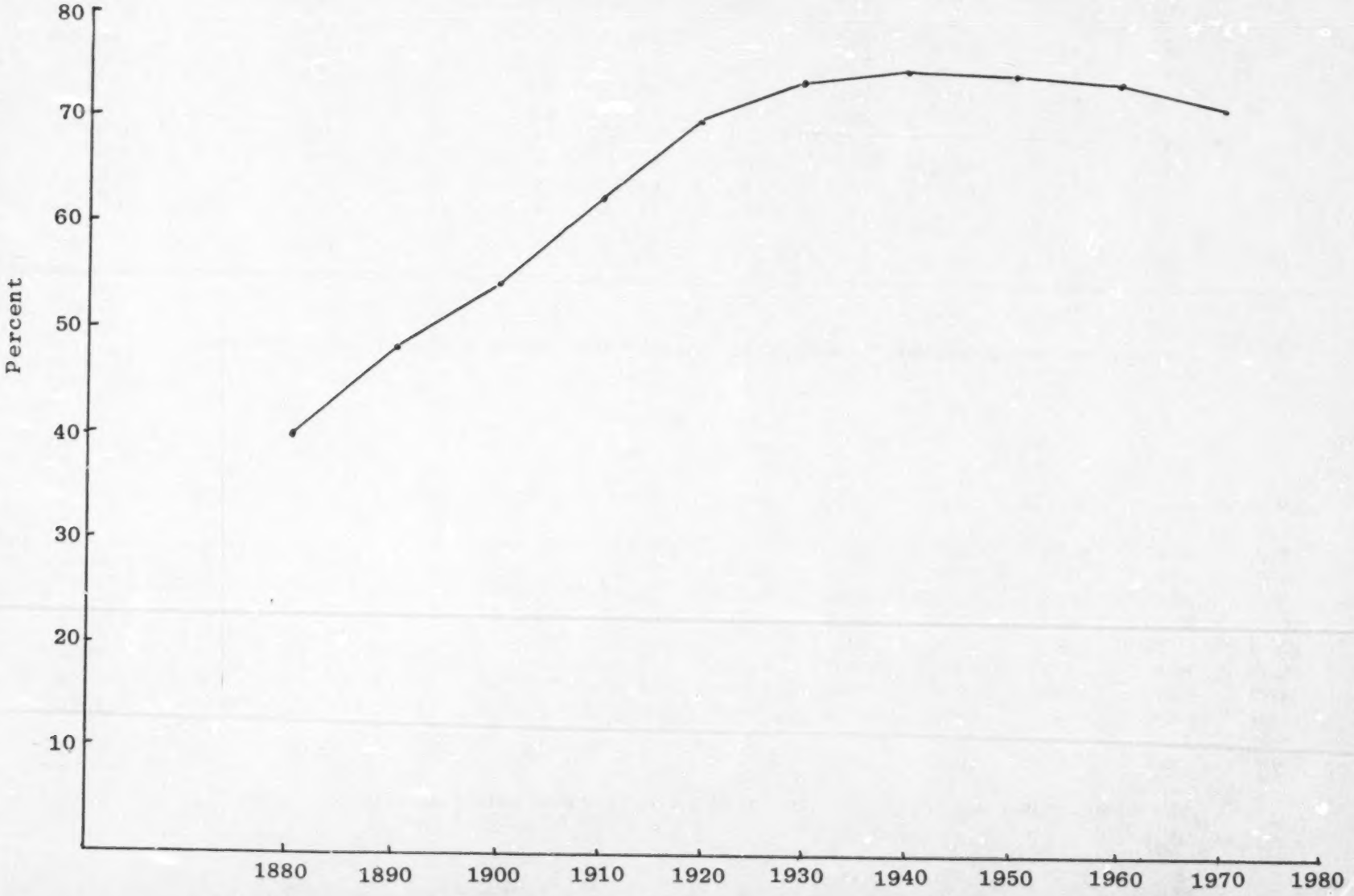


TABLE C-1-3. POPULATION INCREASE, EACH CENTRAL INDIANA SUBAREA 1 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Boone	650	-251	-1,648	-1,098	-1,285	-209	1,912	3,550	3,327	5,576	10,524
Hamilton	1,322	3,791	-2,888	-2,804	-778	1,170	3,877	11,641	14,400	27,849	57,580
Hancock	706	1,360	-159	-1,820	-605	697	3,030	6,333	8,431	8,843	26,816
Hendricks	-1,483	-206	-452	-549	-566	426	4,443	16,302	13,078	15,830	46,823
Johnson	24	662	171	345	967	787	3,690	17,521	17,434	16,102	57,703
Marion	38,374	56,071	66,434	84,400	74,605	38,260	90,851	145,790	94,732	-27,066	662,451
Morgan	-257	1,814	725	-1,172	-586	377	3,925	10,149	10,301	7,823	33,099
Shelby	197	1,037	311	-820	570	-599	2,073	6,067	3,704	2,090	14,630
Central 1	39,533	64,278	62,494	76,483	72,322	40,909	113,801	217,353	165,407	57,047	909,626

TABLE C-1-4. PERCENT POPULATION INCREASE, EACH CENTRAL INDIANA SUBAREA 1 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Boone	2.5	-0.9	-6.3	-4.5	-5.5	-0.9	8.7	14.8	12.1	18.1	40.6
Hamilton	5.3	14.5	-9.7	-10.4	-3.2	5.0	15.8	40.9	35.9	51.1	232.2
Hancock	4.1	7.6	-0.8	-9.6	-3.5	4.2	17.5	31.1	31.6	25.2	156.6
Hendricks	-6.5	-1.0	-2.1	-2.6	-2.8	2.2	22.0	66.3	32.0	29.3	203.7
Johnson	0.1	3.4	0.8	1.7	4.7	3.6	16.4	66.9	39.9	26.3	295.4
Marion	37.3	39.7	33.7	32.0	21.4	9.1	19.7	26.4	13.5	-3.4	644.5
Morgan	-1.4	9.7	3.5	-5.5	-2.9	1.9	19.8	42.8	30.4	17.7	175.1
Shelby	0.8	4.1	1.2	-3.1	2.2	2.3	8.0	21.6	10.9	5.5	57.9
Central 1	15.4	21.7	17.3	18.1	14.5	7.1	18.6	29.9	17.5	5.1	353.5

TABLE C-1-5. POPULATION INCREASE AS A PERCENT OF SUBAREA INCREASE, EACH CENTRAL INDIANA 1 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Boone	1.6	-0.4	-2.6	-1.4	-1.8	-0.5	1.7	1.6	2.0	9.8	1.2
Hamilton	3.3	5.9	-4.6	-3.7	-1.1	2.9	3.4	5.4	8.7	48.8	6.3
Hancock	1.8	2.1	-0.3	-2.4	-0.8	1.7	2.7	2.9	5.1	15.5	3.0
Hendricks	-3.7	-0.3	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	1.0	3.9	7.5	7.9	27.8	5.2
Johnson	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.5	1.3	1.9	3.2	8.1	10.6	28.2	6.3
Marion	97.1	87.3	106.3	110.3	103.2	93.6	79.8	67.0	57.3	-47.5	72.8
Morgan	-0.7	2.8	1.1	-1.5	-0.8	0.9	3.5	4.7	6.2	13.7	3.6
Shelby	0.5	1.6	0.5	-1.1	0.8	-1.5	1.8	2.8	2.2	3.7	1.6
Central 1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE C-1-6. ESTIMATED NET IN-MIGRATION, CENTRAL INDIANA SUBAREA 1, BY COUNTIES, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980

County	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1900-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1930-80	1900-80
Boone	-3,287	-2,815	-2,394	-8,496	-371	218	797	1,278	3,928	5,850	-2,646
Hamilton	-4,594	-4,588	-2,074	-11,256	1,018	1,658	6,731	9,725	22,377	41,509	30,253
Hancock	-1,061	-2,718	-1,092	-4,871	750	1,635	2,903	4,609	5,603	15,500	10,629
Hendricks	-1,515	-1,846	-1,528	-4,889	688	2,777	10,881	6,834	10,320	31,500	26,611
Johnson	37	-1,171	-51	-1,185	511	1,718	10,743	10,621	9,962	33,555	32,370
Marion	57,583	70,910	51,199	179,692	24,514	36,366	36,652	-2,009	-89,535	5,988	185,680
Morgan	533	-2,856	-1,906	-4,229	-410	1,990	5,421	4,671	3,393	15,065	10,836
Shelby	-419	-2,437	-1,158	-4,014	-1,005	154	1,937	14	-397	703	-3,311
Central 1	47,277	52,479	40,996	140,752	25,695	46,516	76,065	35,743	-34,349	149,670	290,422

TABLE C-1-7. ESTIMATED NET IN-MIGRATION AS A PERCENT OF POPULATION, EACH CENTRAL INDIANA 1 COUNTY, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980

County	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80
Boone	-12.5	-11.4	-10.2	-1.7	1.0	3.3	4.6	12.7
Hamilton	-15.4	-17.0	-8.6	4.3	6.7	23.6	24.2	41.0
Hancock	-5.5	-14.3	-6.3	4.5	9.4	14.3	17.3	16.0
Hendricks	-7.1	-8.9	-7.5	3.5	13.8	44.2	16.7	19.1
Johnson	0.2	-5.7	-0.2	2.4	7.6	41.0	24.3	16.3
Marion	29.2	26.9	14.7	5.8	7.9	6.6	-0.3	-11.3
Morgan	2.6	-13.5	-9.5	-2.1	10.0	22.8	13.8	7.7
Shelby	-1.6	-9.1	-4.5	-3.8	0.6	6.9	0.0	-1.1
Central 1	13.1	12.4	8.2	4.5	7.6	10.5	3.8	-3.1

Hamilton County was the fourth ranking county in the Subarea in 1880 with 9.6 percent of the population and showed no growth at all over the next 60 years. As a result, by 1950, its share of the population was under four percent. Over the past 30 years, however, it has shown accelerating growth and in 1980 had over seven percent of the Subarea population, ranking second. It is interesting to note that the County had 25,000 population in 1880 and again in 1940, but over 80,000 in 1980.

Johnson County is third ranking with 6.6 percent of the 1980 Subarea population. Its population went from 20,000 in 1880 to 77,000 100 years later, with its pattern of growth closely following that of Hamilton County.

Between 1880 and 1980, Hendricks County tripled its population, going from 23,000 to 70,000, to rank fourth in the Subarea with 6.0 percent of the population. Morgan went from 19,000 to 52,000 and holds fifth place with 4.5 percent; while Hancock County, with 3.8 percent of the total, has gone from 17,000 to 44,000. These three counties have each shown the typical Indiana suburban pattern of little or no growth between 1880 and 1940 and rapid population increase in the post-War years.

Shelby County is patterned more after Boone than the other five suburban counties in the Subarea. It held almost 10 percent of the eight-county population in 1880, but its share has declined steadily since with the exception of the 1970-80 period when it held steady at 3.4 percent.

Between 1880 and 1980, Marion County accounted for 73 percent of the population increase in Subarea 1 with a gain of 662,000 people. In the first 50 years, the remaining seven counties together actually had a slight population loss; but with the growth of these counties in recent years, the proportion fell to 57 percent in the 1960-70 period, and there was a negative figure in the following decade as Marion County suffered a population loss. Still, for the entire 100-year period, the County had a 645 percent gain, almost double that for the Subarea as a whole and even more in excess of the growth rate for Central Indiana or the total State.

While Johnson County's rate of growth for the 100-year period was below that of the Subarea, it ranked second in the Area in total growth (58,000) and rate of gain (295 percent). Other counties which more than tripled their population were Hamilton (232 percent) and Hendricks (204 percent), while Morgan with a 175 percent increase and Hancock, with 157 percent, more than doubled, though not equaling the State's rate of growth. Collectively, these five counties experienced a loss of population between 1880 and 1930 but in the next 50 years together gained almost a quarter of a million people. Most of this gain occurred in the post-War period, as these formerly rural counties adjacent to Indianapolis and Marion County shifted over to suburban with numbers of "bedroom" communities.

The two remaining counties in the Subarea have yet to experience the take-off in population growth shown by the other five counties surrounding Marion. Shelby County, with a 58 percent growth rate for the 100-year period, has gained fewer than 15,000 people, although all of this increase has come since the start of World War II. Its largest growth rate was between 1950 and 1960 (22 percent) when it gained over 6000 persons, but it failed to duplicate that numerical increase in the following 20 years. Boone County, with a 41 percent growth rate since 1880, has increased by just 10,000 people in 100 years. This picture is not quite so bad when it is recognized that the County's population was less in 1950 than in 1880, and that half of the total growth has been since 1970. Whether Boone County is at last becoming a typical Central Indiana suburban county adjacent to Indianapolis, or it is merely a part of the rural renaissance of the 1970s remains to be seen.

From 1900 to 1930, while the other counties in Subarea 1 were experiencing consistent patterns of net loss through migration, Marion County had a gain of 180,000 through in-migration. After 1930, the County continued to gain through in-movement of population but at a reduced rate, but this trend ended abruptly in 1960. During the 1960s, net migration (-2000) was not an appreciable factor in population change; but in the next 10 years, the County lost 90,000 through net out-migration, contributing substantially to Marion County's first decade of population decline.

Hamilton County, which had the heaviest loss through net out-migration between 1900 and 1930 (11,000), reversed its direction of growth and gained over 40,000 people net through in-movement in the next 50 years. Over half of this gain occurred subsequent to 1970. Johnson and Hendricks Counties each had net gains through migration of over 30,000 between 1930 and 1980, while Hancock and Morgan Counties each picked up over 15,000 net.

Boone and Shelby Counties were the only two in the Subarea with a net loss through migration between 1880 and 1980, and neither of their declines was sufficient to be a major factor in the change in population. After 1930, migration was a slight positive factor for the two counties, but they ranked below the five other suburban counties and Marion in this respect.

Marion County has been the unchallenged population leader in Subarea 2 since 1880 and will continue in that role in the future, although it has experienced migration losses for the past 20 years and population decline for the past 10. Of the other seven counties, which were dormant in population terms between 1880 and 1930, five have had population explosions as they moved into the suburban ranks in the post-War period. The remaining two (Boone and Shelby), while from time-to-time giving indications of rapid future growth, have yet to experience an extended period of marked population increase.

Subarea 2 (Anderson-Muncie-Richmond)

Subarea 2 consists of 11 counties in east-central Indiana: Blackford, Delaware, Fayette, Franklin, Henry, Jay, Madison, Randolph, Rush, Union, and Wayne. Statistics about the population of this Area are given in Tables C-2-1 through C-2-7 and Figure C-2.

Unlike Subarea 1, there is no dominant county the Area. In 1880, Wayne was the population lead with 17.1 percent of the total, with four other counti (Madison, Randolph, Henry, and Delaware) ea having more than 10 percent. Madison and Delawa Counties had big population jumps in the 1890s a moved ahead of Wayne, and the three counties ha continued in this order since (Figure C-2). Toda they hold over half of the Subarea population, a Henry is the only other county with 10 percent of t total.

Over the 100 years, Madison County's populati went from 28,000 to almost 140,000 and its share the total from 12 to 26 percent. In the same perio Delaware County's proportion increased from 10 24 percent of the Subarea as it went from 23,000 129,000. Wayne had 39,000 people in 1880 a 76,000 a century later.

TABLE C-2-1. POPULATION CENTRAL INDIANA SUBAREA 2, BY COUNTIES, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Blackford	8,020	10,461	17,213	15,820	14,084	13,617	13,783	14,026	14,792	15,888	15,570
Delaware	22,926	30,131	49,624	51,414	56,377	67,270	74,963	90,252	110,938	129,219	128,587
Fayette	11,394	12,630	13,495	14,415	17,142	19,243	19,411	23,391	24,454	26,216	28,272
Franklin	20,092	18,366	16,388	15,335	14,806	14,498	14,412	16,034	17,015	16,943	19,612
Henry	24,016	23,879	25,088	29,758	34,682	35,238	40,208	45,505	48,899	52,603	53,336
Jay	19,282	23,478	26,818	24,961	23,318	20,846	22,601	23,157	22,572	23,575	23,239
Madison	27,527	36,487	70,470	65,224	69,151	82,888	88,575	103,911	125,819	138,451	139,336
Randolph	26,435	28,085	28,653	29,013	26,484	24,859	26,766	27,141	28,434	28,915	26,937
Rush	19,238	19,034	20,148	19,349	19,241	19,412	18,927	19,799	20,393	20,352	19,604
Union	7,673	7,006	6,748	6,260	6,021	5,880	6,017	6,412	6,457	6,582	6,860
Wayne	38,613	37,628	38,970	43,757	48,136	54,809	59,229	68,566	74,039	79,109	76,058
Central 2	225,216	247,185	313,615	315,306	329,442	358,560	384,892	438,194	493,812	537,853	540,471

TABLE C-2-2. PERCENT OF CENTRAL INDIANA SUBAREA 2 POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Blackford	3.6	4.2	5.5	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9
Delaware	10.2	12.2	15.8	16.3	17.1	18.8	19.5	20.6	22.4	24.0	23.8
Fayette	5.1	5.1	4.3	4.6	5.2	5.4	5.0	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.2
Franklin	8.9	7.4	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.6
Henry	10.7	9.7	8.0	9.4	10.6	9.8	10.4	10.4	9.9	9.8	9.9
Jay	8.6	9.5	8.6	7.9	7.1	5.8	5.9	5.3	4.6	4.4	4.3
Madison	12.2	14.8	22.5	20.7	21.0	23.2	23.0	23.7	25.5	25.7	25.8
Randolph	11.7	11.4	9.1	9.2	8.0	6.9	7.0	6.2	5.8	5.4	5.6
Rush	8.5	7.7	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.6
Union	3.4	2.8	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3
Wayne	17.1	15.2	12.4	13.9	14.6	15.3	15.4	15.6	15.0	14.7	14.0
Central 2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FIGURE C-2. DELAWARE, MADISON, AND WAYNE COUNTY POPULATIONS AS A PERCENT OF CENTRAL INDIANA SUBAREA 2 POPULATION, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

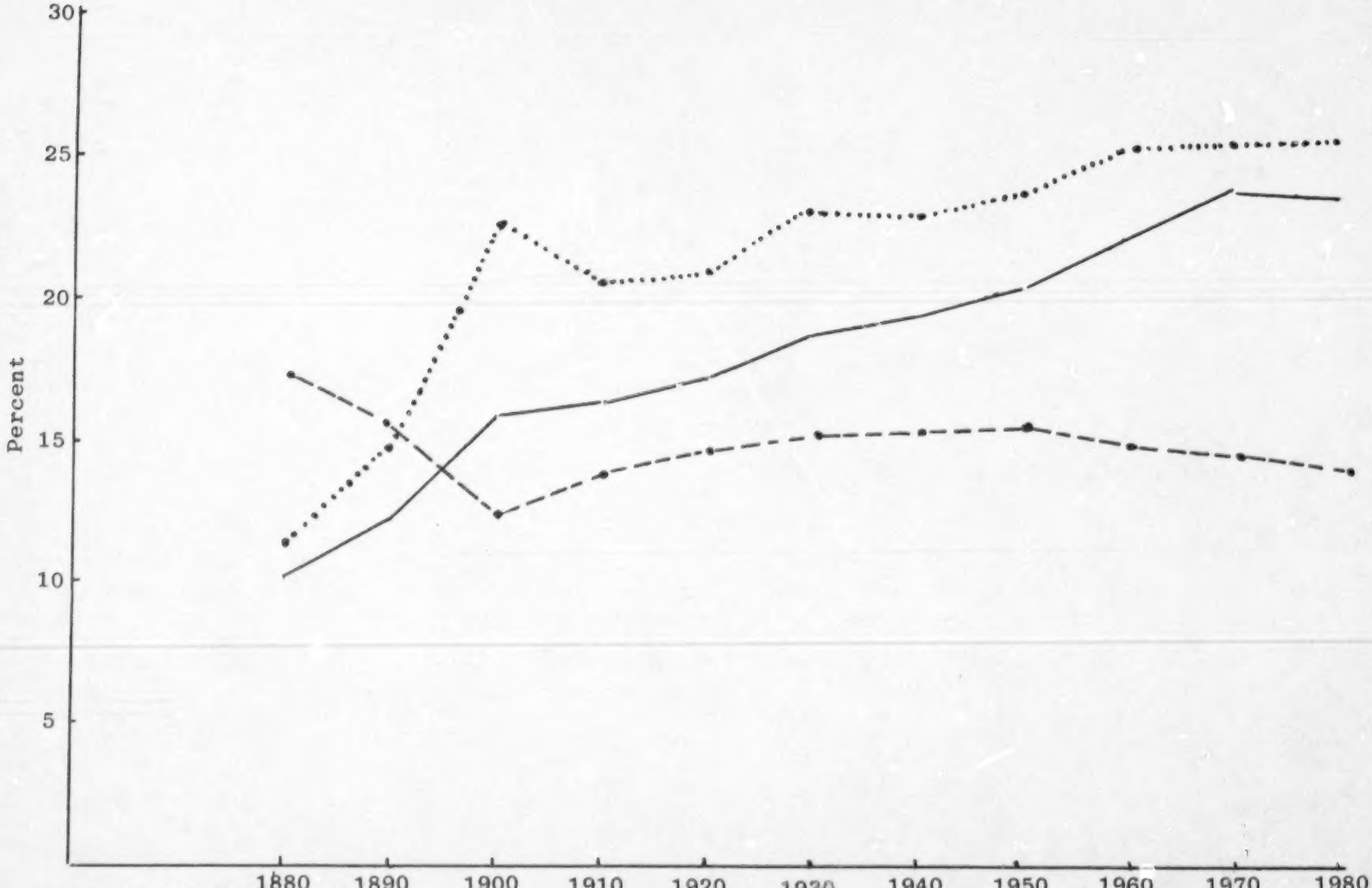


TABLE C-2-3. POPULATION INCREASE, EACH CENTRAL INDIANA SUBAREA 2 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Blackford	2,441	6,752	-1,393	-1,736	-467	166	243	766	1,096	-318	7,550
Delaware	7,205	19,493	1,790	4,963	10,893	7,693	15,289	20,686	18,281	-632	105,661
Fayette	1,236	865	920	2,727	2,101	168	3,980	1,063	1,762	2,056	16,878
Franklin	-1,726	-1,978	-1,053	-529	-308	-86	1,622	981	-72	2,669	480
Henry	-137	1,209	4,670	4,924	556	4,970	5,297	3,394	3,704	733	29,320
Jay	4,196	3,340	-1,857	-1,643	-2,472	1,755	556	585	1,003	-336	3,957
Madison	8,960	33,983	-5,246	3,927	13,737	5,687	15,336	21,908	12,632	885	131,809
Randolph	1,650	568	360	-2,529	-1,625	1,907	375	1,293	481	1,082	3,562
Rush	-204	1,114	-799	-108	171	485	872	594	-41	-748	366
Union	-667	-258	-488	-239	-141	137	395	45	125	278	-813
Wayne	-985	1,342	4,787	4,379	6,673	4,420	9,337	5,473	5,070	-3,051	37,445
Central 2	21,969	66,430	1,691	14,136	29,118	26,332	53,302	55,618	44,041	2,618	315,255

TABLE C-2-4. PERCENT POPULATION INCREASE, EACH CENTRAL INDIANA SUBAREA 2 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Blackford	30.4	64.5	-8.1	-11.0	-3.3	1.2	1.8	5.5	7.4	-2.0	94.1
Delaware	31.4	64.7	3.6	9.7	19.3	11.4	20.4	22.9	16.5	-0.5	460.9
Fayette	10.8	6.8	6.8	18.9	12.3	0.9	20.5	4.5	7.2	7.8	148.1
Franklin	-8.6	-10.8	-6.4	-3.4	-2.1	-0.6	11.3	6.1	0.4	15.8	-2.4
Henry	-0.6	5.1	18.6	16.5	1.6	14.1	13.2	7.5	7.6	1.4	122.1
Jay	21.8	14.2	-6.9	-6.6	-10.6	8.4	2.5	-2.5	4.4	-1.4	20.5
Madison	32.5	93.1	-7.4	6.0	19.9	6.9	17.3	21.1	10.0	0.6	406.2
Randolph	6.2	2.0	1.3	-8.7	-6.1	7.7	1.4	4.8	1.7	3.7	13.5
Rush	-1.1	5.9	-4.0	-0.6	0.9	-2.5	4.6	3.0	-0.2	-3.7	1.9
Union	-8.7	-3.7	-7.2	-3.8	-2.3	2.3	6.6	0.7	1.9	4.2	-10.6
Wayne	-2.6	3.6	12.3	10.0	13.9	8.1	15.8	8.0	6.8	-3.9	97.0
Central 2	9.8	26.9	0.5	4.5	8.8	7.3	13.8	12.7	8.9	0.5	140.0

TABLE C-2-5. POPULATION INCREASE AS A PERCENT OF SUBAREA INCREASE, EACH CENTRAL INDIANA 2 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1900-80
Blackford	11.1	10.2	-82.4	-12.3	-1.6	0.6	0.5	1.4	2.5	-12.2	2.4
Delaware	32.8	29.3	105.9	35.1	37.4	29.2	28.7	37.2	41.5	-24.1	33.5
Fayette	5.6	1.3	54.4	19.3	7.2	0.6	7.5	1.9	4.0	78.5	5.4
Franklin	-7.9	-3.0	-62.3	-3.7	-1.0	-0.3	3.0	1.8	-0.2	102.0	-0.2
Henry	-0.6	1.8	276.2	34.8	1.9	18.9	10.0	6.1	8.4	28.0	9.3
Jay	19.1	5.0	-109.8	-11.6	-8.5	6.7	1.0	-1.1	2.3	-12.8	1.3
Madison	40.8	51.2	-310.2	27.8	47.2	21.6	28.8	39.4	28.7	33.8	35.5
Randolph	7.5	0.9	21.3	-17.9	-5.6	7.2	0.7	2.3	1.1	41.3	1.1
Rush	-0.9	1.7	-47.3	-0.8	0.6	-1.8	1.6	1.1	-0.1	-28.6	0.1
Union	-3.0	-0.4	-28.9	-1.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.3	10.6	-0.3
Wayne	-4.5	2.0	283.1	31.0	22.9	16.8	17.5	9.8	11.5	-116.5	11.9
Central 2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE C-2-6. ESTIMATED NET IN-MIGRATION, CENTRAL INDIANA SUBAREA 2, BY COUNTIES, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980

County	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1900-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1930-80	1900-80
Blackford	-3,696	-3,580	-2,002	-9,278	-694	-1,003	-1,009	-429	-1,138	-4,273	-13,551
Delaware	-2,601	486	6,275	4,160	3,194	4,523	4,487	3,560	-9,129	6,635	10,795
Fayette	247	1,666	662	2,575	-1,236	1,386	-2,758	-863	-260	-3,731	-1,156
Franklin	-1,214	-1,381	-1,489	-4,084	-864	298	-1,318	-1,631	1,177	-2,338	-6,422
Henry	2,796	2,597	-1,619	3,774	3,214	657	-3,689	-1,616	-2,428	-3,862	-88
Jay	-4,499	-4,090	-4,020	-12,609	1,220	-1,402	-2,872	-1,042	-1,595	-5,691	-18,300
Madison	-11,439	-2,004	7,172	-6,271	993	3,383	4,231	-2,629	-9,489	-3,511	-9,782
Randolph	-2,079	-4,690	-3,427	-10,196	1,165	-1,737	-1,684	-1,372	-537	-4,165	-14,361
Rush	-1,427	-1,470	-1,030	-3,927	-1,133	-607	-1,659	-1,422	-1,702	-6,523	-10,450
Union	-649	-589	-412	-1,650	49	72	-569	-396	-155	-999	-2,649
Wayne	4,418	2,641	4,436	11,495	3,428	4,239	-4,959	-3,319	-7,586	-8,197	3,298
Central 2	-20,143	-10,414	4,546	-26,011	9,336	9,809	-11,799	-11,159	-32,842	-36,655	-62,666

TABLE C-2-7. ESTIMATED NET IN-MIGRATION AS A PERCENT OF POPULATION, EACH CENTRAL INDIANA 2 COUNTY, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980

County	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80
Blackford	-21.5	-22.6	-14.2	-5.1	-7.3	-7.2	-2.9	-7.2
Delaware	-5.2	0.9	11.1	4.7	6.0	5.0	3.2	-7.1
Fayette	1.8	11.6	3.8	-6.4	7.1	-11.8	-3.5	-1.0
Franklin	-7.4	-9.0	-10.1	-6.0	2.1	-8.2	-9.6	6.9
Henry	11.1	8.7	-4.7	9.1	1.6	-8.1	-3.3	-4.6
Jay	-16.8	-16.4	-17.2	5.9	-6.2	-12.4	-4.6	-6.8
Madison	-16.2	-3.1	10.4	1.2	3.8	4.1	-2.1	-6.9
Randolph	-7.3	-16.2	-12.9	4.7	-6.5	-6.2	-4.8	-1.9
Rush	-7.1	-7.6	-5.4	-5.8	-3.2	-8.4	-7.0	-8.4
Union	-9.6	-9.4	-6.8	0.8	1.2	-8.9	-6.1	-2.4
Wayne	11.3	6.0	9.2	6.3	7.2	-7.2	-4.5	-9.6
Central 2	-6.4	-3.3	1.4	2.6	2.5	-2.7	-2.3	-6.1

Henry County grew from 24,000 to 53,000 between 1880 and 1980; and over the period, its proportion of the Area total varied from eight to eleven percent. Two other counties had over five percent of the Subarea population in 1980: Randolph which went from 26,000 to 30,000 as its share of the total dropped from twelve to six percent, and Fayette whose population increase from 11,000 to 28,000 was sufficient to sustain its five percent.

Franklin and Union Counties had smaller populations in 1980 than 100 years before, and Rush was virtually unchanged.

The Subarea's population increase of 140 percent in the 100-year period put it well below the figure for the Central Region as a whole and that for the State of Indiana. Two counties, Delaware and Madison, each had increases of over 400 percent. Their gains of over 100,000 each together accounted for 69 percent of the total Subarea increase. Heaviest growth for the two counties occurred between 1890 and 1900 when gas development was at its height, and in the 1950s.

Fayette County, with an increase of 148 percent based on a population gain of 17,000, was the only other county to match the Subarea rate of growth. The fourth county to double its population was Henry which had a gain of almost 30,000, sufficient for a 122 percent rate of increase.

Wayne County, whose 37,000 increase placed it third in that respect, accounts for 12 percent of the total Subarea gain with an increase rate of 97 percent. Blackford County showed a 94 percent growth rate, but this figure is deceptive in that the County population had doubled prior to 1900, and the 1980 figure is below that of 1900. Jay County, which gained 4000 for a rate of 21 percent, displayed a similar pattern of change. Randolph County had a 14 percent increase based on a gain of 3600 people.

The three remaining counties: Franklin (-480), Rush (366), and Union (-813) showed virtually no net change over the 100-year period.

Migration was a negative factor in population change for Subarea 2 between 1880 and 1980, with only two counties (Delaware and Wayne) showing positive balances. Total net loss through migration was some 63,000 with over half occurring between 1970 and 1980. In addition to the past decade, heaviest loss occurred between 1900 and 1910 when net out-migration exceeded 20,000, while gains occurred in the three decades between 1920 and 1950.

Delaware County, with a net gain of 11,000 people through in-migration, had only two decades of migration loss: 1900-1910 and 1970-1980. In the latter period, the negative figure was over 9000. Wayne County, the only other county to have a positive balance, had relatively heavy net gain for the first five decades of the century, but for the past three periods has had consistent net loss, totaling over 15,000 for the 30-year period.

Four counties have each had net migration loss of over 10,000 for the period. Blackford and Rush Counties had eight consecutive periods of negative net migration, while Jay and Randolph had positive figures only in the back-to-the-farm period of the 1930s.

Subarea 2 has not had an unchallenged population leader; though in 1980, Madison and Delaware Counties together contained almost half of the eleven-county population. These two counties have been predominant in rate of growth, with each exceeding the Subarea, Region, and State figures for the 100-year period. While the migration pattern has been generally negative, Delaware and Wayne Counties had net positive figures.

Subarea 3 (Kokomo-Marion)

Subarea 3 is one of the State's smallest Areas, ranking 12th of 13 in population in 1880 and again in 1980. The three counties (Grant, Howard, Tipton) comprising the Subarea lie essentially north of Indianapolis. Population data on these counties are found in Tables C-3-1 through C-3-7 and Figure C-3.

Grant County had 41 percent of the Subarea population in 1880 and with its explosive growth during the 1890s moved past the 50 percent mark in 1900. In 1920, it dropped back to 46 percent and has retained approximately this share of the population over the last 60 years. A drop in population over the past decade, however, cost the County the lead that it had held since 1880. At the start of the period, Grant County had 24,000 people and 90 years later had increased to 84,000 before dropping back to 81,000 in 1980.

Howard County had a population of 20,000 in 1880 and 100 years later had reached 87,000. Its share of the Subarea declined from 34 percent in 1880 to 28 percent in 1900, as it was not able to keep up with Grant County's rapid growth. Since 1900, however, the trend changed (Figure C-3); and over the past 80 years, Howard County has steadily increased its share of the Subarea population, finally taking over the lead in 1980 with 47 percent of the total. Almost all of the relative gain has been at the expense of Tipton County.

Tipton County, with 14,000 people and 25 percent of the Subarea population, was third in rank and relatively close to Grant and Howard Counties in population in 1880. Since that time, however, there has been almost no net change in the County population (17,000 in 1980); and as a result, the County's share has steadily declined, reaching nine percent in 1980.

TABLE C-3-1. POPULATION CENTRAL INDIANA SUBAREA 3, BY COUNTIES, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Grant	23,618	31,493	54,693	51,426	51,353	51,066	55,813	62,156	75,741	83,955	80,934
Howard	19,584	26,186	28,575	33,177	43,965	46,696	47,752	54,498	69,509	83,198	86,896
Tipton	14,407	18,157	19,116	17,459	16,152	15,208	15,135	15,566	15,856	16,650	16,819
Central 3	57,609	75,836	102,384	102,062	111,470	112,970	118,700	132,220	161,106	183,803	184,649

TABLE C-3-2. PERCENT OF CENTRAL INDIANA SUBAREA 3 POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Grant	41.0	41.6	53.4	50.4	46.1	45.2	47.0	47.0	47.0	45.7	43.8
Howard	34.0	34.5	27.9	32.5	39.4	41.3	40.2	41.2	43.2	45.2	47.1
Tipton	25.0	23.9	18.7	17.1	14.5	13.5	12.8	11.8	9.8	9.1	9.1
Central 3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FIGURE C-3. COUNTY POPULATIONS AS A PERCENT OF CENTRAL INDIANA SUBAREA 3 POPULATION, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

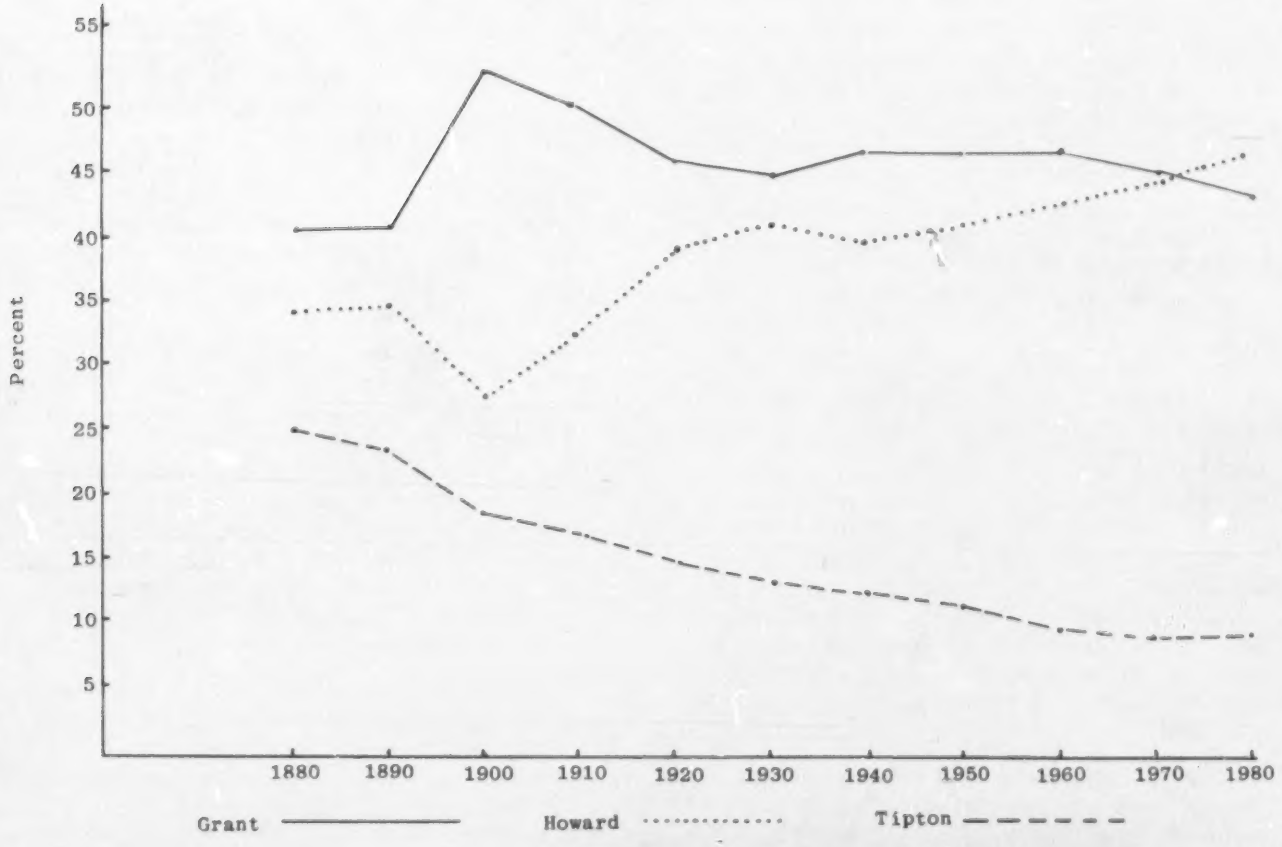


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TABLE C-3-3. POPULATION INCREASE, EACH CENTRAL INDIANA SUBAREA 3 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Grant	7,875	23,200	-3,267	-73	-287	4,747	6,343	13,585	8,214	-3,021	57,316
Howard	6,602	2,389	4,602	10,788	2,731	1,056	6,746	15,011	13,689	3,698	67,312
Tipton	3,750	959	-1,657	-1,307	-944	-73	431	290	794	169	2,412
Central 3	18,227	26,548	-322	9,408	1,500	5,730	13,520	28,886	22,697	846	127,040

TABLE C-3-4. PERCENT POPULATION INCREASE, EACH CENTRAL INDIANA SUBAREA 3 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Grant	33.3	73.7	-6.0	-0.1	-0.6	9.3	11.4	21.9	10.8	-3.6	242.7
Howard	33.7	9.1	16.1	32.5	6.2	2.3	14.1	27.5	19.7	4.4	343.7
Tipton	26.0	5.3	8.7	-7.5	-5.8	-0.5	2.8	1.9	5.0	1.0	16.7
Central 3	31.6	35.0	-0.3	9.2	1.3	5.1	11.4	21.8	14.1	0.5	220.5

TABLE C-3-5. POPULATION INCREASE AS A PERCENT OF SUBAREA INCREASE, EACH CENTRAL INDIANA 3 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Grant	43.2	87.4	-1014.6	-0.8	-19.1	82.9	46.9	47.0	36.2	-357.1	45.1
Howard	36.2	9.0	1429.2	114.7	182.1	18.4	49.9	52.0	60.3	437.1	53.0
Tipton	20.6	3.6	514.6	-13.9	-63.0	-1.3	3.2	1.0	3.5	20.0	1.9
Central 3	100.0	100.0	-100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE C-3-6. ESTIMATED NET IN-MIGRATION, CENTRAL INDIANA SUBAREA 3, BY COUNTIES, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980

County	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1900-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1930-80	1900-80
Grant	-4,298	-2,448	-3,426	-10,172	2,420	425	3,033	-2,092	-8,922	-5,136	-15,308
Howard	3,146	7,187	-2,012	8,321	-2,015	297	4,274	1,934	-4,442	68	8,389
Tipton	-3,176	-3,073	-2,203	-8,452	-916	-1,193	-1,649	-345	-766	-4,869	-13,321
Central 3	-4,328	1,666	-7,641	-10,303	-511	-471	5,658	-503	-14,130	-9,937	-20,240

TABLE C-3-7. ESTIMATED NET IN-MIGRATION AS A PERCENT OF POPULATION, EACH CENTRAL INDIANA 3 COUNTY, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980

County	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80
Grant	-7.9	-4.8	-6.7	4.7	0.8	4.9	-2.8	-10.6
Howard	11.0	21.7	-4.6	4.3	0.6	7.8	2.8	-5.3
Tipton	-16.6	-17.6	-13.6	-6.0	-7.9	-10.6	-2.2	-4.6
Central 3	-4.2	1.6	-6.9	0.5	-0.4	4.3	-0.3	-7.7

Over the 100-year period, Howard County increased its population each decade, with its greatest gain occurring between 1950 and 1970. Its rate of increase (344 percent) for the 100 years was considerably higher than that of the Subarea, Central Indiana, or the State as a whole, and the amount (67,000) was over half the Subarea total. Only in the years prior to 1900 and in the 1930s did it fail to lead the Subarea in amount of increase; and from 1900 to 1930, it was the only county in the Area which did not lose population each decade.

Grant County had the greatest one-period gain of any county in the Subarea when its population increased by 23,000 between 1890 and 1900. It had another decade of substantial growth between 1950 and 1960, but it had four periods of loss (1900-30 and 1970-80) and, as a result, ranked second to Howard County with a 57,000 increase, good for 45 percent of the Subarea total. Its growth rate of 243 percent for the period ranked it above the Subarea, Region, and State.

Tipton County had only one period of substantial growth, gaining over 3700 people during the 1880s. It achieved its highest population point in 1900 (19,116) and, as a result of four successive decades of loss after that, showed a net gain for the 100-year period of less than 2500 for a 16.7 percent rate of increase. The County accounted for less than two percent of the Subarea population increase from 1880 to 1980.

Howard County is the only county in the Subarea to have gained population since 1900 through net in-migration, and its increase for the period is a modest 8400. The largest gain through migration occurred between 1910 and 1920 with other substantial increases in the previous decade and during the 1950s. Heaviest net loss through out-movement occurred between 1970 and 1980, though there were two other negative periods for the County between 1920 and 1940.

Except for the three decades between 1930 and 1960, Grant County has consistently lost population through out-migration during the 20th Century. The past decade, when the loss was almost 9,000 net, was a major factor in the net out-migration of over 15,000 since 1900. It should be noted that at least part of the heavy loss occurring between 1900 and 1910 can be attributed to the decline of the gas fields in the Area. If migration data were available prior to 1900, it is quite possible the long-term picture would be changed markedly.

Tipton County has had a consistent picture of net loss through migration, with eight successive decades of negative figures. While the total loss of 13,000 is less than that of Grant County, it represents a substantially larger proportion of the population.

Subarea 4 (Lafayette)

Subarea 4 is an essentially rural section consisting of eight counties (Benton, Carroll, Clinton, Fountain, Montgomery, Tippecanoe, Warren, and White) in west-central Indiana. Figures on the Area's population are found in Tables C-4-1 through C-4-7 and in Figure C-4.

Tippecanoe County is the hub of the Subarea and has been the consistent population leader. In 1880, it had a population of 36,000 which accounted for 22 percent of the Area total. After dropping back in the next decade, it has consistently increased its share of the Subarea population (Figure C-4) and in 1980 had 45 percent based on a population of 122,000.

Four other counties each had over 10 percent of the eight-county population in 1880; but 100 years later, only two, Clinton and Montgomery, fell in this category. These two counties have been close competitors for second place in the Subarea, with Montgomery holding the lead until 1930 when Clinton took over. In 1960, Montgomery County again moved ahead and has held the position since. Montgomery County had 27,000 people in 1880 and 36,000 100 years later, while comparable figures for Clinton were 23,000 and 32,000. At no time between 1880 and 1980 have the two counties been as much as 5000 apart, and in four censuses (1890, 1920, 1930, and 1950), the difference was less than a thousand.

TABLE C-4-1. POPULATION CENTRAL INDIANA SUBAREA 4, BY COUNTIES EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Benton	11,108	11,903	13,123	12,688	12,206	11,886	11,117	11,462	11,912	11,262	10,218
Carroll	18,345	20,021	19,953	17,970	16,315	15,049	15,410	16,010	16,934	17,734	19,722
Clinton	23,472	27,370	28,202	26,674	27,737	27,329	28,411	29,734	30,765	30,547	31,545
Fountain	20,228	19,558	21,446	20,439	18,823	17,971	18,299	17,836	18,706	18,257	19,033
Montgomery	27,316	28,025	29,388	29,296	28,490	26,980	27,231	29,122	32,089	33,930	35,501
Tippecanoe	35,966	35,078	38,659	40,063	42,813	47,535	51,020	74,473	89,122	109,378	121,702
Warren	11,497	10,955	11,371	10,899	9,699	9,167	9,055	8,535	8,545	8,705	8,976
White	13,795	15,671	19,138	17,602	17,351	15,831	17,037	18,042	19,709	20,995	23,867
Central 4	161,727	168,581	181,280	175,631	173,434	171,748	177,580	205,214	227,782	250,808	270,564

TABLE C-4-2. PERCENT OF CENTRAL INDIANA SUBAREA 4 POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Benton	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.3	5.6	5.2	4.5	3.8
Carroll	11.3	11.9	11.0	10.2	9.4	8.8	8.7	7.8	7.4	7.1	7.3
Clinton	14.5	16.2	15.6	15.2	16.0	15.9	16.0	14.5	13.5	12.1	11.7
Fountain	12.5	11.6	11.8	11.7	10.9	10.5	10.3	8.7	8.2	7.3	7.0
Montgomery	16.9	16.6	16.2	16.7	16.4	15.7	15.3	14.2	14.1	13.5	13.1
Tippecanoe	22.3	20.8	21.3	22.8	24.7	27.7	28.7	36.2	39.1	43.8	45.0
Warren	7.1	6.5	6.3	6.2	5.6	5.3	5.1	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.3
White	8.5	9.3	10.6	10.0	10.0	9.2	9.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.8
Central 4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FIGURE C-4. CLINTON, MONTGOMERY, AND TIPPECANOE COUNTY POPULATIONS AS A PERCENT OF CENTRAL INDIANA SUBAREA 4 POPULATION, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

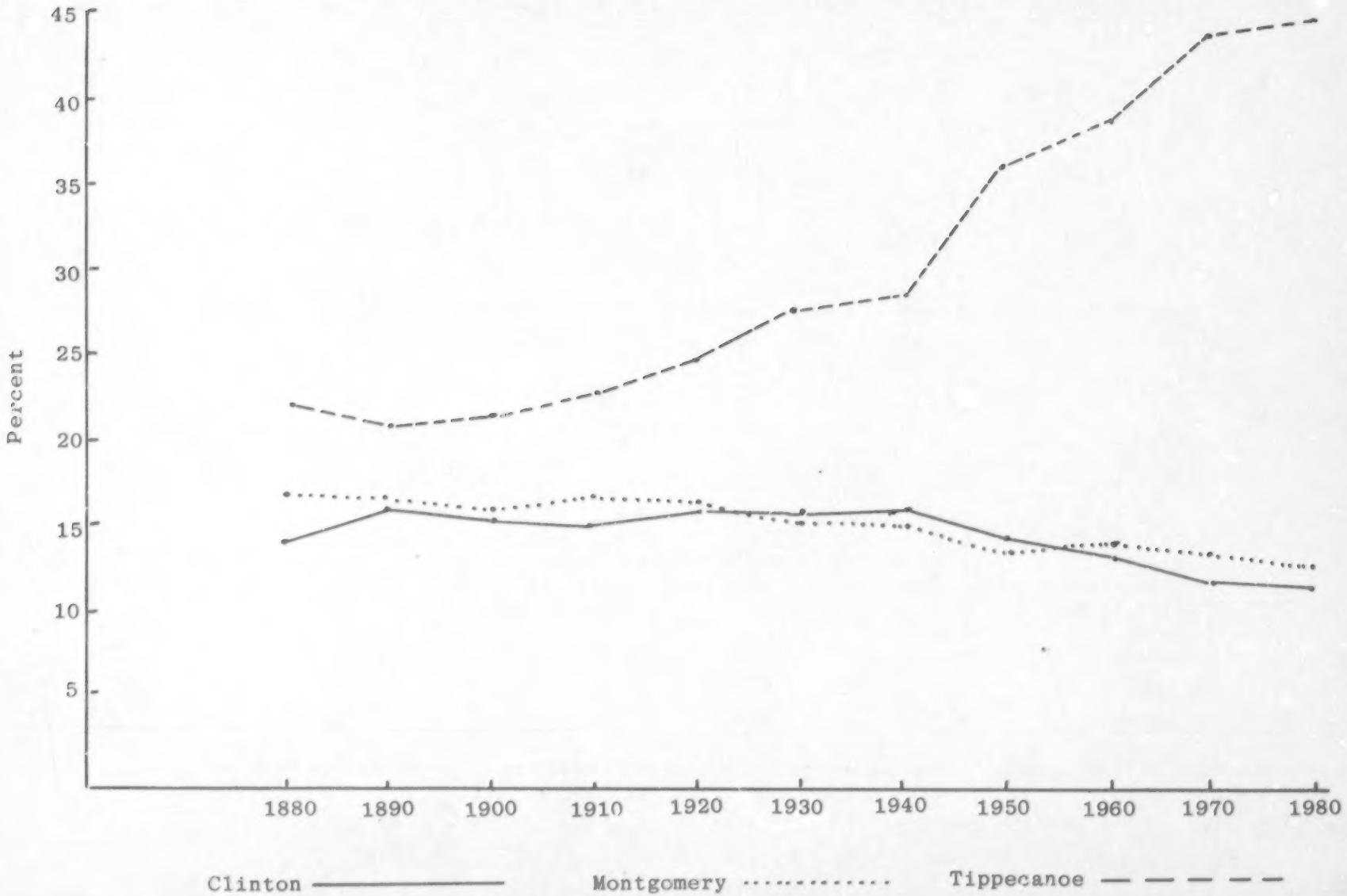

TABLE C-4-3. POPULATION INCREASE, EACH CENTRAL INDIANA SUBAREA 4 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Benton	795	1,220	-435	-482	-320	-769	345	450	-650	-1,044	-890
Carroll	1,676	-68	-1,983	-1,655	-1,266	361	600	924	800	1,988	1,377
Clinton	3,898	832	-1,528	1,063	-408	1,082	1,323	1,031	-218	998	8,073
Fountain	-670	1,888	-1,007	-1,616	-852	328	-463	870	-449	776	-1,195
Montgomery	709	1,363	-92	-806	-1,510	251	1,891	2,967	1,841	1,571	8,185
Tippecanoe	-888	3,581	1,404	2,750	4,722	3,485	23,453	14,649	20,256	12,324	85,736
Warren	-542	416	-472	-1,200	-532	-112	-520	10	160	271	-2,521
White	1,876	3,467	-1,536	-251	-1,520	1,206	1,005	1,667	1,286	2,872	10,072
Central 4	6,854	12,699	-5,649	-2,197	-1,686	5,832	27,634	22,568	23,026	19,756	108,837

TABLE C-4-4. PERCENT POPULATION INCREASE, EACH CENTRAL INDIANA SUBAREA 4 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Benton	7.2	10.2	-3.3	-3.8	-2.6	-6.5	3.1	3.9	-5.5	-9.3	-8.0
Carroll	9.1	-0.3	-9.9	-9.2	-7.8	2.4	3.9	5.8	4.7	11.2	7.5
Clinton	16.6	3.0	-5.4	4.0	-1.5	4.0	4.7	3.5	-0.7	3.3	34.4
Fountain	-3.3	9.7	-4.7	-7.9	-4.5	1.8	-2.5	4.9	-2.4	4.3	-5.9
Montgomery	2.6	4.9	-0.3	-2.8	-5.3	0.9	6.9	10.2	5.7	4.6	30.0
Tippecanoe	-2.5	10.2	3.6	6.9	11.0	7.3	46.0	19.7	22.7	11.3	238.4
Warren	-4.7	3.8	-4.2	-11.0	-5.5	-1.2	-5.7	0.1	1.9	3.1	-21.9
White	13.6	22.1	-8.0	-1.4	-8.8	7.6	5.9	9.2	6.5	13.7	73.0
Central 4	4.2	7.5	-3.1	-1.3	-1.0	3.4	15.6	11.0	10.1	7.9	67.3

TABLE C-4-5. POPULATION INCREASE AS A PERCENT OF SUBAREA INCREASE, EACH CENTRAL INDIANA 4 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Benton	11.6	9.6	-7.7	-21.9	-19.0	-13.2	1.3	2.0	2.8	-5.3	-0.8
Carroll	24.5	-0.5	-35.1	-75.3	-75.1	6.2	2.2	4.1	3.5	10.1	1.3
Clinton	56.9	6.5	-27.1	48.4	-24.2	18.6	4.8	4.6	-1.0	5.1	7.4
Fountain	-9.8	14.9	-17.8	-73.6	-50.5	5.6	-1.7	3.9	-2.0	3.9	-1.1
Montgomery	10.3	10.7	-1.6	-36.7	-89.6	4.3	6.8	13.1	8.0	8.0	7.5
Tippecanoe	-13.0	28.2	24.9	125.1	280.1	59.7	84.9	64.9	88.0	62.3	78.8
Warren	-7.9	3.3	-8.4	-54.6	-31.6	-1.9	-1.9	0.0	0.7	1.4	-2.3
White	27.4	27.3	-27.2	-11.4	-90.1	20.7	3.6	7.4	5.6	14.5	9.2
Central 4	100.0	100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE C-4-6. ESTIMATED NET IN-MIGRATION, CENTRAL INDIANA SUBAREA 4, BY COUNTIES, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980

County	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1900-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1930-80	1900-80
Benton	-1,729	-1,964	-1,621	-5,314	-1,060	-1,030	-1,318	-1,573	-1,477	-6,458	-11,772
Carroll	-3,014	-3,075	-2,273	-8,362	199	-525	-680	-171	965	-212	-8,574
Clinton	-2,559	-1,023	-2,275	-5,857	28	-1,201	-2,222	-2,290	-510	-6,195	-12,052
Fountain	-1,928	-3,113	-2,033	-7,074	-248	-1,724	-807	-1,931	102	-4,608	-11,682
Montgomery	-1,998	-2,575	-2,705	-7,278	-324	267	-480	-838	193	-1,182	-8,460
Tippecanoe	2,305	1,928	3,012	7,245	1,875	16,423	953	5,749	2,627	27,627	34,872
Warren	-1,051	-2,339	-1,304	-4,694	-413	-1,221	-794	-435	-93	-2,956	-7,650
White	-3,629	-2,108	-3,104	-8,841	418	-583	-679	-193	1,621	584	-8,257
Central 4	-13,603	-14,269	-12,303	-40,175	475	10,406	-6,027	-1,682	3,428	6,600	-33,575

TABLE C-4-7. ESTIMATED NET IN-MIGRATION AS A PERCENT OF POPULATION, EACH CENTRAL INDIANA 4 COUNTY, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980

County	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80
Benton	-13.2	-15.5	-13.3	-8.9	-9.3	-11.5	-13.2	-13.1
Carroll	-15.1	-17.1	-13.9	1.3	-3.4	-4.2	-1.0	5.4
Clinton	-9.1	-3.8	-8.2	0.1	-4.2	-7.5	-7.4	-1.7
Fountain	-9.0	-15.2	-10.8	-1.4	-9.4	-4.5	-10.3	0.6
Montgomery	-6.8	-8.8	-9.5	-1.2	1.0	-1.6	-2.6	0.6
Tippecanoe	6.0	4.8	7.0	3.9	32.2	1.3	6.5	2.4
Warren	-9.2	-21.5	-13.4	-4.5	-13.5	-9.3	-5.1	-1.1
White	-19.0	-12.0	-17.9	2.6	-3.4	-3.8	-1.0	7.7
Central 4	-7.5	-8.1	-7.1	0.3	5.9	-2.9	-0.7	1.4

Fountain County, with 20,000 people in 1880, had 12.5 percent of the Subarea population. but its share has declined over the years to a 1980 figure of 7.0 percent based on the population of 19,000. Carroll County, with 18,000 people, had 11.3 percent of the total population in 1880, but its share dropped from 1890 to 1970. In 1980, the County had a population of 20,000 comprising 7.3 percent of the Subarea total.

Of the other three counties, only White has held its share, with its proportion varying from 10.6 percent in 1900 to 8.4 percent in 1970. Its population went from 14,000 in 1880 to 24,000 100 years later.

Benton County, with 11,000 people, had 6.9 percent of the Subarea population in 1880 and maintained that share until 1930. Over the past 50 years, however, its population has not kept up with that of the other seven counties, and its proportion has declined to 3.8 percent based on a population of 10,000. Warren County, in dropping from 7.1 to 3.3 percent, has had 10 successive decades of decline in its share of the Subarea population. It started with a population of 11,000 and now has 9000.

Tippecanoe County has been the only consistent population gainer in the Subarea, accounting for 79 percent of the total gain with an increase of 86,000. In the process, it tripled its population with a 238 percent increase for the 100-year period. No other county in the Subarea doubled its population. Greatest increases occurred between 1940 and 1950 (helped by a change in Census Bureau definition of residence of college students) and 20 years later, with over 20,000 gain in each period. All told, over 80 percent of the total County increase has occurred in the past 50 years.

White County is the only other county in the Subarea to gain over 10,000 people since 1880 and to match the growth rate of the eight-county Area. Its rate of increase was 73 percent, and it accounted for 9.2 percent of the Subarea growth from 1880 to 1980. During the first three decades of this century, a bad period for rural counties, White lost population but had increases for the other seven periods. Largest gains were achieved from 1890 to 1900 and during the 1970s.

Montgomery and Clinton Counties each gained 8000 people between 1880 and 1980, together accounting for 15 percent of the total Subarea gain. Montgomery County's gain has all occurred since 1930, while Clinton County's total is more evenly split.

In spite of relatively large increases between 1880 and 1890 and again 90 years later, Carroll County's gain for the period was only 1400. Three decades of sizable loss at the start of the 20th Century proved a major factor in limiting the increase.

The three counties along the Illinois border (Benton, Fountain, and Warren) each experienced loss from 1880 to 1980, with Warren the heaviest loser (2500). All three counties lost population each decade from 1900 to 1930, but Benton County had sufficient gains prior to 1900 to balance these losses. A decline in population resulting from a drop of 1700 people since 1960 accounts for Benton's negative balance. On the other hand, Fountain and Warren Counties' losses were prior to 1930, and both have had population gains in the past 30 years.

Because the first three decades of the 20th Century were marked by heavy losses in the rural areas in Indiana, it is not surprising that Subarea 4 lost 40,000 persons net through migration from 1900 to 1930. This loss was spread evenly over the three 10-year periods and was shared rather equally by the seven counties other than Tippecanoe. Modest net in-movement in the past 50 years has not been nearly sufficient to balance this earlier loss.

For the entire 100-year period, Tippecanoe County is the only part of the Subarea to experience population gain through net in-migration, with an increase of 35,000 accounted for in this manner. As has been previously indicated, much of the 16,000 gain attributed to net migration between 1940 and 1950 can be attributed to a technicality involving Census Bureau definition of student residence; but nevertheless, the County experienced eight successive decades of net in-movement.

Each other county in the Subarea had substantial losses through net out-migration ranging from Warren (7650) to Clinton (12,050). White, which had the heaviest migration losses before 1930, had a small positive balance for the next 50 years, largely attributable to its positive balance of 1600 from 1970 to 1980. It also had positive net migration from 1930 to 1940.

Two other counties had two periods each of gain through net migration: Carroll, 1930-40 and 1970-80; and Montgomery, 1940-50 and 1970-80. Clinton and Fountain Counties each had one decade of positive migration; but in each case, the figure was negligible, and Benton and Warren Counties each had eight successive net migration losses.

Thus, Tippecanoe County has been the unchallenged population leader in this largely rural subcounty Area. It has increased its lead over the past 100 years, during which period it was the only county in the Area to account for sizable population growth. It was also the only county which experienced population gain through net migration over an extended period.

VII. SOUTHERN INDIANA

Southern Indiana is divided into six Subareas: Terre Haute (1); Bloomington (2); Columbus (3); Vincennes (4); Jeffersonville-New Albany (5); and Evansville (6). Population statistics on these Areas are found in Tables VII-1 through VII-3, Figures VII-2 through VII-4, and in Section IV. The location of these Subareas and their counties is given in Figure VII-1.

Unlike Central Indiana (and to a certain extent Northern Indiana), Southern Indiana does not have, and has never had, a single Subarea that has dominated the Region. In fact, no Subarea has had as much as one quarter of the population at any time in the past 100 years.

Subarea 6 (Evansville) has been the population leader since 1950, moving from a population of 122,000 in 1880 to 274,000 in 1980. Its share increased from 15.8 percent in 1880 to 22.1 percent 70 years later before dropping off to the present level of just over 20 percent. In the process, it moved from fourth position in 1880 to third 10 years later and second in 1920 before finally moving to the front 30 years later.

The Terre Haute Subarea (1) led in population for the longest period (1900 through 1940) and in the 100 years went from 146,000 to 222,000. The Subarea had 18.9 of Southern Indiana's population in 1880, rapidly increased the share to a peak of 24.2 percent in 1920, but since then has had a steadily declining proportion with the figure reaching 16.4 percent in 1980. The Area ranked second before its five decades of leadership, then dropped back to second in 1950, third in 1970, and fourth in 1980.

Columbus (Subarea 3) was the early leader with 24.0 percent of the Region population in 1880. That figure declined to a low of 16.3 in 1930 before a shift in direction which has moved it up to 19.4 percent at the present time. From 1880 to 1980, the population went from 185,000 to 262,000. The Area dropped to second place in 1900, third in 1920, a position which it has held since.

FIGURE VII-1. SOUTHERN INDIANA AND ITS SUBAREAS

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TABLE VII-1. PERCENT OF SOUTHERN INDIANA POPULATION BY SUBAREAS, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

Subarea	Principal City	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
1	Terre Haute	18.9	19.3	20.3	23.0	24.2	22.6	21.5	19.8	18.7	17.6	16.4
2	Bloomington	9.5	9.3	10.1	11.3	10.9	12.1	11.7	11.6	11.8	13.2	13.8
3	Columbus	24.0	21.5	19.8	17.8	16.9	16.3	16.9	17.0	18.3	18.7	19.4
4	Vincennes	15.1	16.0	16.5	16.1	16.3	15.5	15.3	14.1	13.1	12.4	11.9
5	New Albany, etc.	16.7	16.5	15.8	14.6	13.9	14.1	13.9	15.4	16.8	17.4	18.3
6	Evansville	15.8	17.4	17.5	17.2	17.8	19.4	20.7	22.1	21.3	20.7	20.2
Southern Indiana		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FIGURE VII-2. SUBAREA POPULATION AS A PERCENT OF SOUTHERN INDIANA POPULATION, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

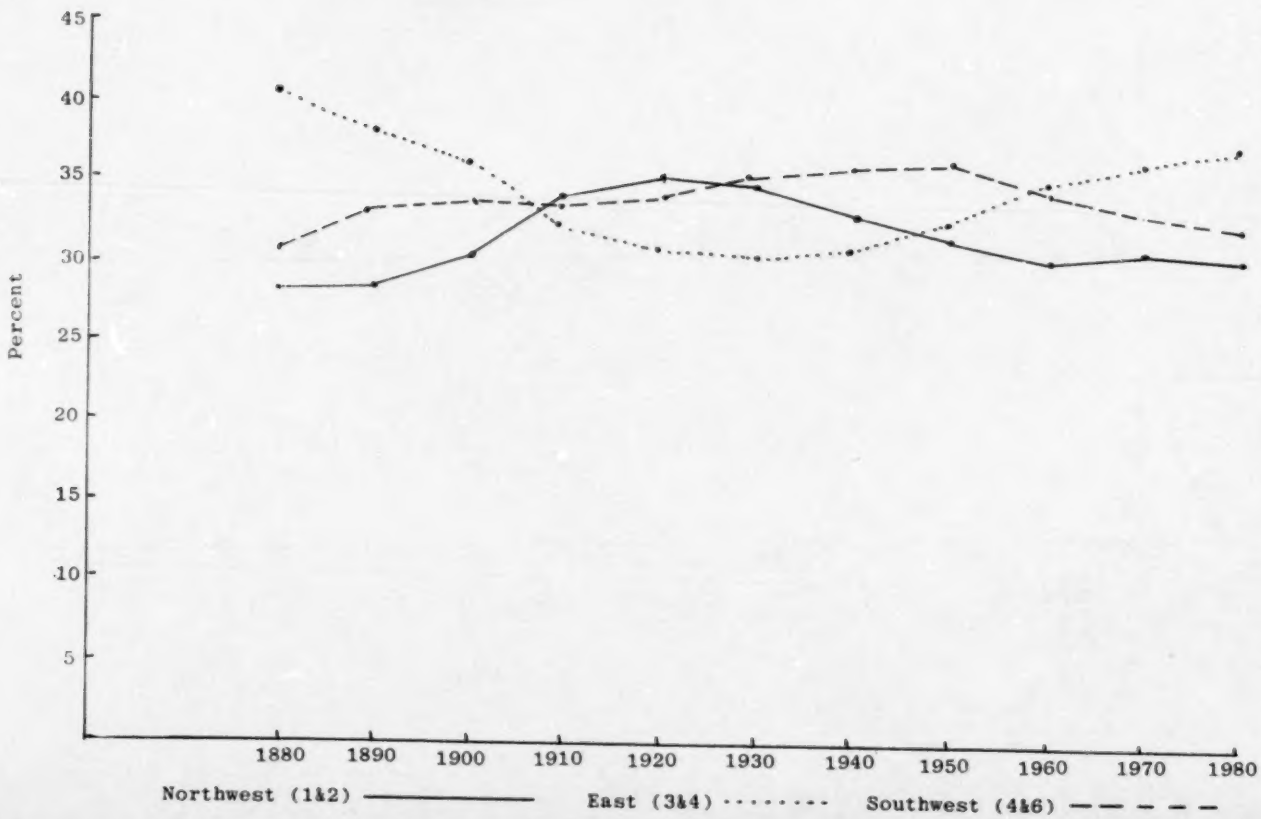


TABLE VII 2 POPULATION INCREASE AS A PERCENT OF SOUTHERN INDIANA INCREASE, EACH SUBAREA, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

Subares	Principal City	1880 90	1890 00	1900 10	1910 20	1920 30	1930 40	1940 50	1950 60	1960 70	1970 80	1880
1	Terre Haute	24 8	31 5	98 5	154 9	337 1	4 0	1 2	1 0	5 2	4 3	13
2	Bloomington	7 1	17 8	44 6	31 8	292 7	1 5	11 0	13 8	30 2	20 0	19
3	Columbus	17 0	1 2	35 5	83 3	136 1	31 6	18 3	38 5	23 3	25 7	13
4	Vincennes	30 7	21 7	3 7	37 3	165 6	12 0	0 5	2 0	4 0	7 0	7
5	New Albany, etc	13 9	8 1	17 9	57 2	55 6	8 4	33 6	39 1	23 7	27 6	20
6	Evansville	40 5	19 7	6 6	80 1	390 5	50 5	38 8	9 6	13 6	15 4	26
Southern Indiana		100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100

FIGURE VII-3. SUBAREA POPULATION INCREASE AS A PERCENT OF SOUTHERN INDIANA INCREASE EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1880 THROUGH 1980

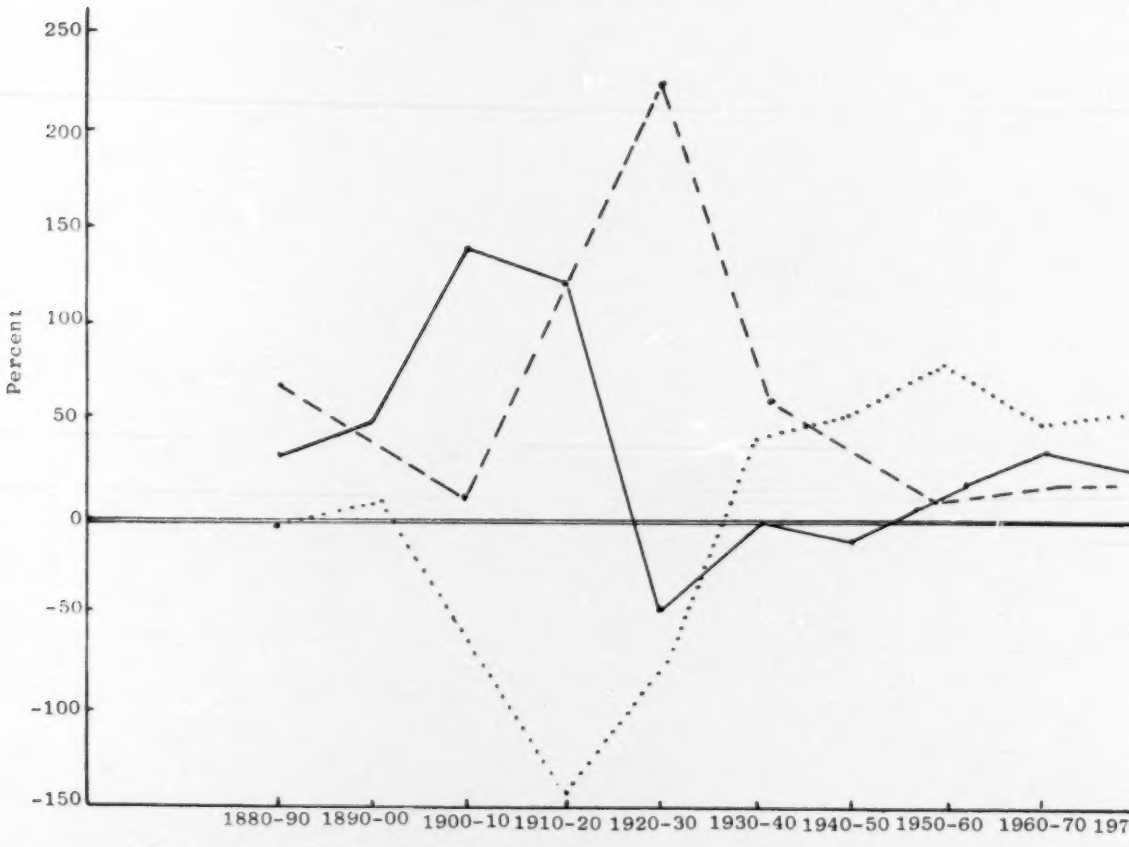
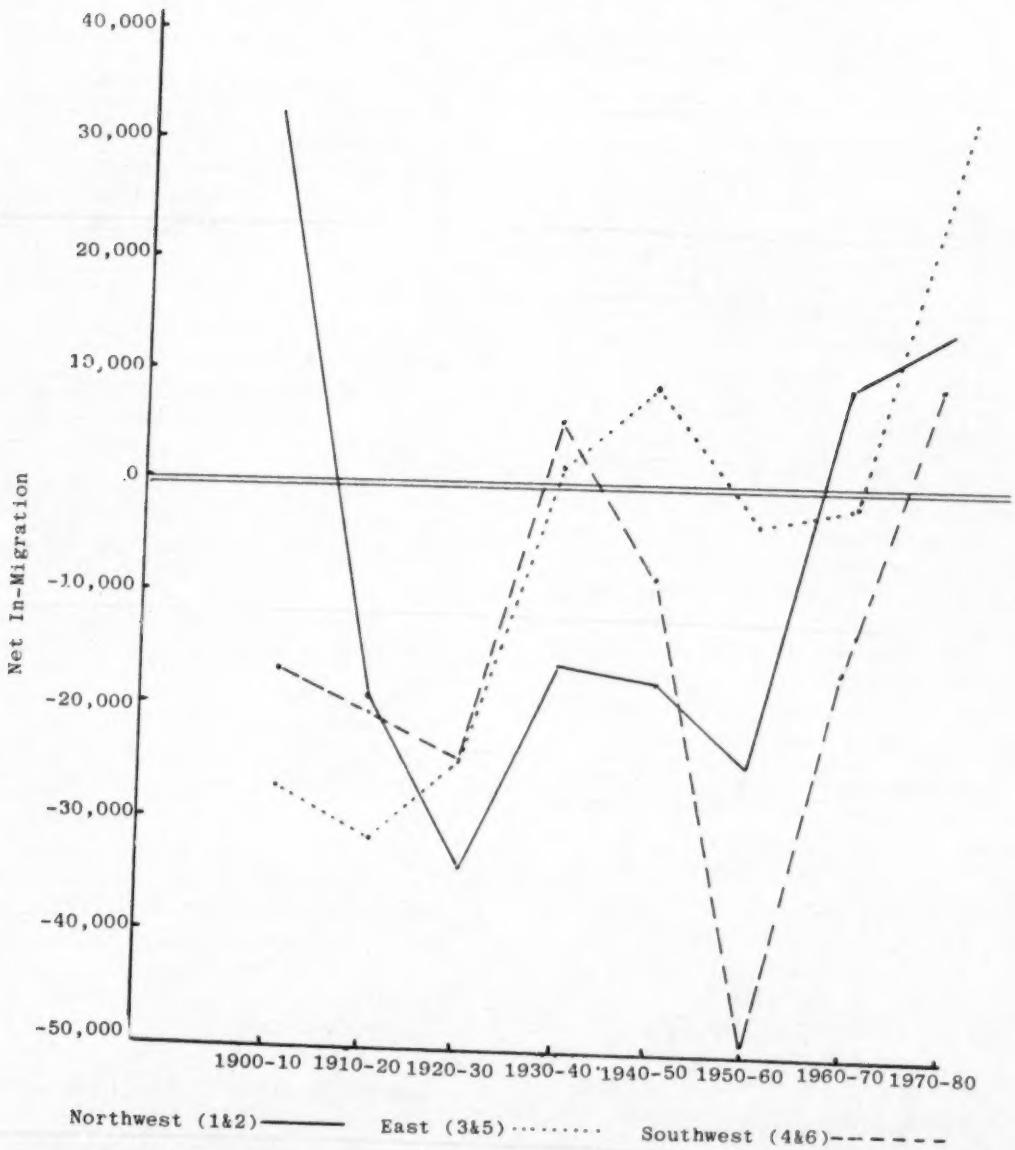


TABLE VII-3. RANK IN SOUTHERN INDIANA NET IN-MIGRATION, EACH SUBAREA, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980

Subarea	Principal City	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1900-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1930-80	1800-1980
1	Terre Haute	1	1	6	3	5	5	4	4	6	5	5
2	Bloomington	2	4	2	2	6	4	3	1	3	3	1
3	Columbus	6	6	4	5	2	3	1	3	2	2	4
4	Vincennes	5	5	5	6	4	6	5	5	5	6	6
5	New Albany, etc.	4	3	3	4	3	1	2	2	1	1	2
6	Evansville	3	2	1	1	1	2	6	6	4	4	3

FIGURE VII-4. ESTIMATED NET IN-MIGRATION, BY SOUTHERN SUBAREAS, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980



An indicator of how closely the Subareas in Southern Indiana are matched in population is the fact that the three least populous areas (Bloomington, Vincennes, New Albany—2, 4, 5, respectively) contained over 40 percent of the population in 1880 and by 1980 had 44 percent. At no census in the 100-year period did this share drop below the 40 percent mark. The Bloomington Subarea, which ranked last in 1880 and continued in this place until 1970, had less than 10 percent of the population in 1880 and 1890, but it (and every other Subarea) has exceeded that figure each decade since.

In Figure VII-2, it can be seen how the two Eastern Sectors (3 and 5) together were population leaders before the turn of the century before dropping behind the Northwest (1 and 2) and the Southwest (4 and 6). Recently, the Eastern Subareas together have again come to the fore, but the whole graph gives further evidence of the closeness of the figures.

Subarea 6, with a gain of 152,000 people between 1880 and 1980, is the only Area which has shown a population increase each decade in that period. It led the Region in amount of gain, accounting for 26.1 percent of Southern Indiana's increase, but its rate of growth (124.1 percent) fell below that of the Bloomington Subarea (2). Its greatest growth period was between 1940 and 1950 (32,000), but there were three other decades (1880-90, 1930-40, 1970-80) when the increase exceeded or closely approached 20,000.

The New Albany Subarea (5) ranked second in growth with an increase of 120,000, almost all of it since 1930. Although it failed to double its population in the 100-year period; for the past 50 years, its 86 percent increase led the Region and was greater than that of the State or any of its three Regions. Its 35,000 gain in the past decade marks the largest increase of a Southern Subarea in any 10-year period; but from 1940 to 1970, it had three consecutive periods of over 20,000 growth.

The Bloomington Subarea (2) with an increase of 114,000 had the highest rate of growth (155.2 percent) of any Southern Indiana division. Its pattern of growth has been relatively well distributed though its two periods of greatest gain have occurred since 1960.

Subareas 1 and 3 (Terre Haute and Columbus) each gained between 76,000 and 77,000 people between 1880 and 1980, but their growth patterns have been entirely different. The Terre Haute Area experienced all of its growth prior to 1920, at which time it had its highest population. On the other hand, the Columbus Area lost 32,000 people in the 50 years ending in 1930 and had to gain almost 110,000 persons between 1930 and 1980 to match the Subarea 1 record.

Southern Indiana is the only one of the three Indiana Regions which has failed to increase its population since 1900 by net in-migration. For seven successive decades, it had net migration loss, before bucking the State trend and experiencing a 60,000 gain between 1970 and 1980. For the 80-year period as a whole, the net deficit amounted to 197,000 with the vast majority of the loss occurring in the three decades 1910-30 and 1950-60.

Only one of the six Subareas (Bloomington) has been able to hold its own in terms of migration since 1900, and Subarea 2 shows a plus only because of migration gains of almost 30,000 net since 1960.

Both Subarea 3 and Subarea 4 (Columbus and Vincennes) lost 50,000 persons net through out-migration between 1900 and 1930. While the Columbus Subarea reversed the trend, showing a positive balance of 20,000 for the next 50 years, the Vincennes Area continued its pattern of loss; and as a result, with its 80-year deficit of 96,000, accounted for almost half the Region's net migration loss.

The Terre Haute Subarea, which experienced a net loss of over 50,000 through migration, mostly after 1930, had the highest single positive decade (25,000, 1900-10) and the largest negative (32,000, 1920-30).

The population of the Evansville Subarea (6) was not markedly affected by net migration in long-range terms (-14,000 for the period); but between 1950 and 1960, the Sector lost 30,000 people net through migration.

Subarea 1 (Terre Haute)

Subarea 1 consists of six west-central Indiana counties: Clay, Parke, Putnam, Sullivan, Vermillion, and Vigo. Information concerning the Area's population may be found in Tables S-1-1 through S-1-7 and in Figure S-1.

Vigo County, with 46,000 people in 1880 and 112,000 a century later, has been the consistent population leader, with no serious challenge along the way. In 1880, it had 31.3 percent of the Subarea population, and it increased that share steadily; until in 1960, it had over half the Area's population. This proportion peaked at least temporarily at 52.9 percent in 1970 before dropping back to 50.6 in 1980. This pattern of increasing importance of the County in the Subarea population picture is reflected in Figure S-1.

TABLE S-1-1. POPULATION SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 1, BY COUNTIES, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Clay	25,854	30,536	34,285	32,535	29,447	26,479	25,365	23,918	24,207	23,933	24,862
Parke	19,460	20,296	23,000	22,214	18,875	16,561	17,358	15,674	14,804	14,600	16,372
Putnam	22,501	22,335	21,478	20,520	19,880	20,448	20,839	22,950	24,927	26,932	29,163
Sullivan	20,336	21,877	26,005	32,439	31,630	28,133	27,014	23,667	21,721	19,889	21,107
Vermillion	12,025	13,154	15,252	18,865	27,625	23,238	21,787	19,723	17,683	16,793	18,229
Vigo	45,658	50,195	62,035	87,930	100,212	98,861	99,709	105,160	108,458	114,528	112,385
Southern 1	145,834	158,393	182,055	214,503	227,669	213,720	212,072	211,092	211,800	216,675	222,118

TABLE S-1-2. PERCENT OF SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 1 POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Clay	17.7	19.3	18.8	15.2	12.9	12.4	12.0	11.3	11.4	11.0	11.2
Parke	13.3	12.8	12.6	10.4	8.3	7.7	8.2	7.4	7.0	6.7	7.4
Putnam	15.4	14.1	11.8	9.6	8.7	9.6	9.8	10.9	11.8	12.4	13.1
Sullivan	14.0	13.8	14.3	15.1	13.9	13.2	12.7	11.2	10.3	9.2	9.5
Vermillion	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.8	12.1	10.9	10.3	9.3	8.3	7.8	8.2
Vigo	31.3	31.7	34.1	41.0	44.1	46.2	47.0	49.9	51.2	52.9	50.6
Southern 1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FIGURE S-1. VIGO COUNTY POPULATION AS A PERCENT OF SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 1 POPULATION, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

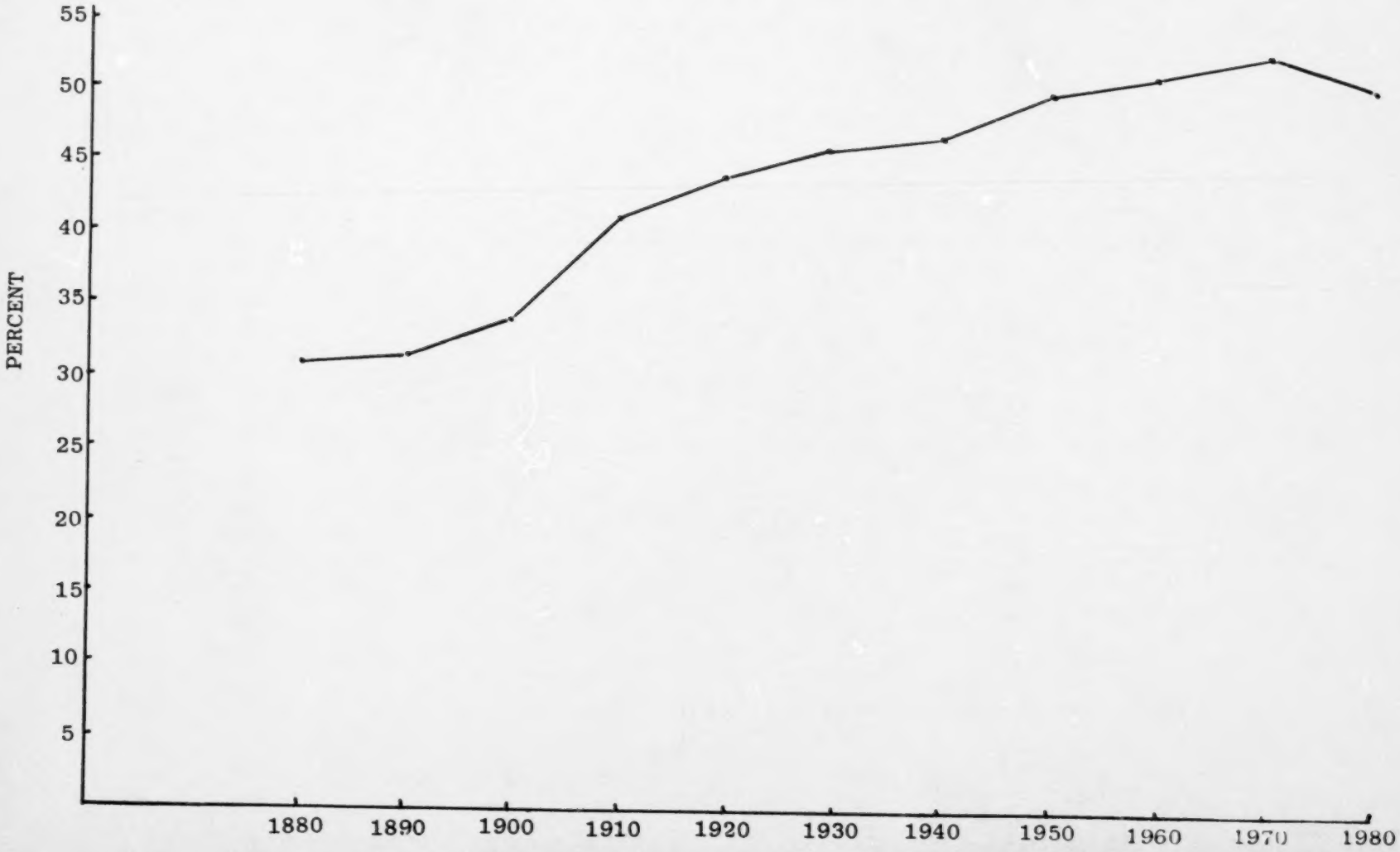


TABLE S-1-3. POPULATION INCREASE, EACH SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 1 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Clay	4,682	3,749	-1,750	-3,088	-2,968	-1,114	-1,447	289	-274	929	-992
Parke	836	2,704	-786	-3,339	-2,314	797	-1,684	-870	-204	1,772	-3,088
Putnam	-166	-857	-958	-640	568	391	2,111	1,977	2,005	2,231	6,662
Sullivan	1,541	4,128	6,434	-809	-3,497	-1,119	-3,347	-1,946	-1,832	1,218	771
Vermillion	1,129	2,098	3,613	8,760	-4,387	-1,451	-2,064	-2,040	-890	1,436	6,204
Vigo	4,537	11,840	25,895	12,282	-1,351	848	5,451	3,298	6,070	-2,143	66,727
Southern 1	12,559	23,662	32,448	13,166	-13,949	-1,648	-980	708	4,875	5,443	76,284

TABLE S-1-4. PERCENT POPULATION INCREASE, EACH SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 1 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Clay	18.1	12.3	-5.1	-9.5	-10.1	-4.2	-5.7	1.2	-1.1	3.9	-3.8
Parke	4.3	13.3	-3.4	-15.0	-12.3	4.8	-9.7	-5.6	-1.4	12.1	-15.9
Putnam	-0.7	-3.8	-4.5	-3.1	2.9	1.9	10.1	8.6	8.0	8.3	29.6
Sullivan	7.6	18.9	24.7	-2.5	-11.1	-4.0	-12.4	-8.2	-8.4	6.1	3.8
Vermillion	9.4	15.9	23.7	46.4	-15.9	-6.2	-9.5	-10.3	-5.0	8.6	51.6
Vigo	9.9	23.6	41.7	14.0	-1.3	0.9	5.5	3.1	5.6	-1.9	146.1
Southern 1	8.6	14.9	17.8	6.1	-6.1	-0.8	0.5	0.3	2.3	2.5	52.3

TABLE S-1-5. POPULATION INCREASE AS A PERCENT OF SUBAREA INCREASE, EACH SOUTHERN INDIANA 1 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Clay	37.2	15.8	-5.4	-23.4	-21.3	-67.6	-147.7	40.8	-5.6	17.1	-1.3
Parke	6.7	11.4	-2.4	-25.4	-16.6	48.4	-171.8	-122.9	-4.2	32.5	-4.0
Putnam	-1.3	-3.6	-3.0	-4.9	4.1	23.7	215.4	279.3	41.1	41.0	8.7
Sullivan	12.3	17.5	19.9	-6.1	-31.4	-67.9	-341.5	-274.9	-37.6	22.4	1.0
Vermillion	9.0	8.9	11.1	66.5	-9.7	-88.1	-210.6	-288.1	-18.2	26.4	8.1
Vigo	36.1	50.0	79.8	93.3	-25.1	51.5	556.2	465.8	124.5	-39.4	87.5
Southern 1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE S-1-6. ESTIMATED NET IN-MIGRATION, SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 1, BY COUNTIES, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980

County	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1900-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1930-80	1900-80
Clay	-3,120	-5,631	-5,453	-14,204	-1,971	-2,824	-1,488	-620	476	-6,427	-20,631
Parke	-908	-4,529	-3,492	-8,929	336	-2,496	-1,994	-659	1,510	-3,303	-12,232
Putnam	-2,599	-2,013	-394	-5,006	-52	912	-311	508	1,141	2,198	-2,808
Sullivan	5,202	-5,408	-7,222	-7,428	-2,520	-4,622	-2,994	-2,148	1,342	-10,942	-18,370
Vermillion	2,382	6,429	-6,858	1,953	-2,345	-3,203	-3,247	-774	1,282	-8,287	-6,334
Vigo	23,853	7,609	-8,410	23,052	-374	-1,264	-7,114	5	-5,357	-14,104	8,948
Southern 1	24,810	-3,543	-31,829	-10,562	-6,926	-13,497	-17,148	-3,688	394	-40,865	-51,427

TABLE S-1-7. ESTIMATED NET IN-MIGRATION AS A PERCENT OF POPULATION, EACH SOUTHERN INDIANA 1 COUNTY, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980

County	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80
Clay	-9.1	-17.3	-18.5	-7.4	-11.1	-6.2	-2.6	2.0
Parke	-3.9	-20.4	-18.5	2.0	-14.4	-12.7	-4.5	10.3
Putnam	-12.1	-9.8	-2.0	-0.3	4.4	-1.4	2.0	4.2
Sullivan	20.0	-16.7	-22.8	-9.0	-17.1	-12.7	-9.9	6.7
Vermillion	15.6	34.1	-24.8	-10.1	-14.7	-16.5	-4.4	7.6
Vigo	38.5	8.7	-8.4	-0.4	-1.3	-6.8	0.0	-4.7
Southern 1	13.6	-1.7	-14.0	-3.2	-6.4	-8.1	-1.7	0.2

In 1880, Clay County had 17.7 percent of the Subarea population and increased this proportion to 19.3 percent 10 years later to hold second place. For the next 80 years, this proportion declined to a low figure of 11.0 percent in 1970 before increasing slightly to the present figure of 11.2 percent. From a population of 26,000 in 1880, the County rose to 34,000 20 years later before dropping back to a low of 24,000 in 1970. The 1980 population was approximately 25,000. The County held second place through 1910 before dropping back to third in 1920, a position it has held since except for a brief return to second in 1950.

Putnam County's population went from 23,000 in 1880 to 29,000 100 years later. Its share was 15.4 percent in 1880, dropped to a low of 8.7 percent 40 years later and since has risen steadily to a figure of 13.1 in 1980. The County ranked third in the Subarea in 1880, dropped to fifth in 1900, and remained in that place through 1940. In 1950, it was fourth and 10 years later had moved up to second, the position it has held since.

Sullivan County had 14 percent of the Subarea population in 1880 and 40 years later had 13.9 percent before starting a 50-year decline which reduced its proportion to 9.2 percent in 1970. The figure was up slightly to 9.5 10 years later. The County started the period with 20,000 in 1880 and 100 years later had 21,000, with an in-between high of 32,000 and a low of 20,000. It held fourth place in 1880 and 1890 and again since 1960. In 1900 and 1910, it was third, moving up to second from 1920 through 1940 before dropping back to third in 1950, and fourth in 1960.

Parke County was the fifth ranking county in 1880 and ranks sixth today as its share of the Subarea population declined from 13.3 percent at the start of the period to a low of 6.7 percent in 1970 before rising to 7.4 in 1980. Over the 100 years, its population went from 19,000 to 16,000.

Vermillion County, in going from 12,000 to 18,000, held its share of just over eight percent of the population; though in 1920, when its population approached 28,000, it had 12.1 percent of the total. While several counties are now below 10 percent of the Subarea population, each one has at least three censuses in which it was above that fraction.

Vigo County, with a 146 percent increase based on a gain of 67,000 people between 1880 and 1980, was the only county in the Subarea to show a substantial increase for the 100 years. For that period, it accounted for 87.5 percent of the Subarea growth. Over 80 percent of this gain occurred before 1920, with its 26,000 increase between 1900 and 1910 by far the largest decade growth for any county in the Area.

No other county in the Subarea came close to doubling its population over the 100 years with Vermillion coming the closest with a 51.6 percent growth based on a gain of 6200 people. Actually, this County had doubled its population by 1920, but it declined steadily over the next 50 years, losing over 10,000 people in the process, before a slight upward turn in the 1970s.

Putnam County had a higher numerical growth than Vermillion, but a much lower growth rate (29.6) because of a much higher 1880 population. The two counties' patterns of change were exactly opposite, as Putnam lost population from 1880 to 1930 before showing rather substantial gains over the next five decades. It is interesting to note that, while Putnam County had more than a 10,000 edge on Vermillion County in 1880 and again in 1980, Vermillion was almost 8000 ahead in 1920.

Sullivan County had a negligible growth rate for the entire period but between 1880 and 1910 had an increase of 12,000 people. Six successive 10-year periods of loss dropped the 1970 population below the 1880 figure before an increase over the past decade again provided a positive balance.

Two counties showed net loss for the 100 years. Clay County gained over 8000 people before 1900 but then had heavy losses for the next 50 years. Parke County also had good growth prior to 1900 but, except for the Depression years, had population declines for the next 70 years. It is interesting to note that these two losing counties, as well as the three other essentially rural counties, gained from 1970 to 1980. On the other hand, Vigo County, which has been responsible for most of the Subarea's gain since 1880, lost population over the past 10 years.

Vigo County was the only one of the six to show a population gain from 1900 to 1980 through net in-migration. Actually, this increase of some 9000 people through net migration is somewhat deceptive, as the County had net in-migration of 24,000 people between 1900 and 1910 and another 7600 over the next decade. Thus, the County migration balance for the period since 1920 has been definitely negative with five periods of net migration loss and one neutral.

Putnam County, after three decades of migration loss, has had a slightly positive migration balance since 1930 to cut its total deficit to 2800 for the entire period. As has been indicated previously, Vermillion County has followed an opposite time pattern, showing a strong positive migration pattern from 1900 to 1920, followed by five straight periods of loss, resulting in a negative figure of 6300 for the 80 years.

The three other counties (Clay, Parke, and Sullivan) each showed strong negative migration patterns. While Clay and Parke migration losses were somewhat concentrated in the period before 1930, Sullivan's heaviest sustained drop occurred in the last 50 years.

Although its share of the Subarea population has declined somewhat in the last 20 years, Vigo County has consistently been the dominant population force in the six counties. In addition to accounting for over half the population, it has contributed 87.5 percent of the gain in the last 100 years and has been the only county with positive net migration since 1900. It should be noted that a major factor in the continued preeminence is the failure of t Area to show any population increase in th years.

Subarea 2 (Bloomington)

Subarea 2 is located in the northwester Southern Indiana and is made up of Lawrence, Monroe, and Owen Counties. Da population of these counties are given in Ta 1 through S-2-7 and in Figure S-2.

Since 1930, Monroe County has been the S population leader; and as Figure S-2 gr displays, it has expanded its lead over its riv years since. By 1970, Monroe County had m half of the Area's population; and today, the p is 52.5 percent. The County started at the b 1880 but, in going from 16,000 to 98,000 next century, consistently increased its sh population from 21.6 percent to the prese By 1890, the County moved into third pla 1930 took over the top spot.

TABLE S-2-1. POPULATION SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 2, BY COUNTIES, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Greene	22,996	24,379	28,530	36,873	36,770	31,481	31,330	27,886	26,327	26,894	30,416
Lawrence	18,543	19,792	25,729	30,625	28,228	35,583	35,045	34,346	36,564	38,038	42,472
Monroe	15,875	17,673	20,873	23,426	24,519	35,974	36,534	50,080	59,225	84,849	98,387
Owen	15,901	15,040	15,149	14,053	12,760	11,351	12,090	11,763	11,400	12,163	15,840
Southern 2	73,315	76,884	90,281	104,977	102,277	114,389	114,999	124,075	133,516	161,944	187,115

TABLE S-2-2. PERCENT OF SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 2 POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Greene	31.4	31.7	31.6	35.1	35.9	27.5	27.2	22.5	19.7	16.6	16.3
Lawrence	25.3	25.7	28.5	29.2	27.6	31.1	30.5	27.7	27.4	23.5	22.7
Monroe	21.6	23.0	23.1	22.3	24.0	31.5	31.8	40.3	44.4	52.4	52.5
Owen	21.7	19.6	16.8	13.4	12.5	9.9	10.5	9.5	8.5	7.5	8.5
Southern 2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FIGURE S-2. GREENE, LAWRENCE, AND MONROE COUNTY POPULATIONS AS A PERCENT OF SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 2, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

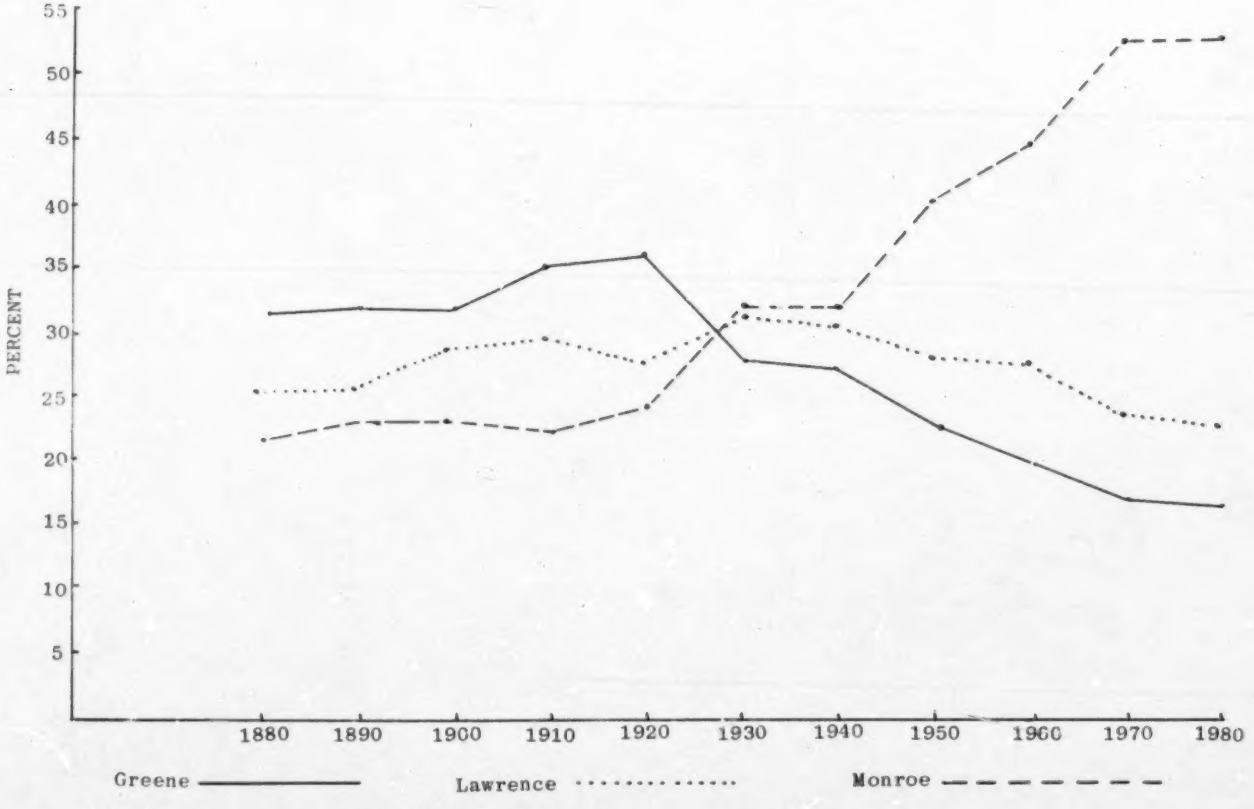


TABLE S-2-3. POPULATION INCREASE, EACH SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 2 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Greene	1,383	4,151	8,343	-103	-5,289	-151	-3,444	-1,559	567	3,522	7,420
Lawrence	1,249	5,937	4,896	-2,397	7,355	-538	-699	2,218	1,474	4,434	23,929
Monroe	1,798	3,200	2,553	1,093	11,455	560	13,546	9,145	25,624	13,538	82,512
Owen	-861	109	-1,096	-1,293	-1,409	739	-327	-363	763	3,677	-61
Southern 2	3,569	13,397	14,696	-2,700	12,112	610	9,076	9,441	28,428	25,171	113,800

TABLE S-2-4. PERCENT POPULATION INCREASE, EACH SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 2 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Greene	6.0	17.0	29.2	0.3	-14.4	-0.5	-11.0	-5.6	2.2	13.1	32.3
Lawrence	6.7	30.0	19.0	-7.8	26.1	-1.5	-2.0	6.5	4.0	11.7	129.0
Monroe	11.3	18.1	12.2	4.7	46.7	1.6	37.1	18.3	43.3	16.0	519.8
Owen	-5.4	0.7	-7.2	-9.2	-11.0	6.5	-2.7	-3.1	6.7	30.2	-0.4
Southern 2	4.9	17.4	16.3	-2.6	11.8	0.5	7.9	7.6	21.3	15.5	155.2

TABLE S-2-5. POPULATION INCREASE AS A PERCENT OF SUBAREA INCREASE, EACH SOUTHERN INDIANA 2 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Greene	38.7	31.0	56.8	-3.8	-43.7	-24.8	-38.0	-16.5	2.0	14.0	6.5
Lawrence	35.0	44.3	33.3	-88.8	60.7	-88.2	-7.7	23.5	5.2	17.6	21.1
Monroe	50.4	23.9	17.4	40.5	94.6	91.8	149.3	96.8	90.1	53.8	72.5
Owen	-24.1	0.8	-7.5	-47.9	-11.6	121.2	-3.6	-3.8	2.7	14.6	-0.1
Southern 2	100.0	100.0	100.0	-100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE S-2-6. ESTIMATED NET IN-MIGRATION, SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 2, BY COUNTIES, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980

County	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1900-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1930-80	1900-80
Greene	6,561	-4,279	-9,143	-6,861	-1,839	-5,585	-3,081	32	3,122	-7,351	-14,212
Lawrence	2,638	-6,437	1,978	-1,821	-3,812	-4,929	-2,597	-1,670	2,426	-10,582	-12,403
Monroe	1,732	-1,977	6,806	6,561	-3,074	9,295	25	15,024	6,401	26,671	33,232
Owen	-2,078	-2,272	-2,453	-6,803	76	-921	-997	392	3,162	1,712	-5,091
Southern 2	8,853	-14,965	-2,812	-8,924	-8,649	-3,140	-6,650	13,778	15,111	10,450	1,526

TABLES S-2-7. ESTIMATED NET IN-MIGRATION AS A PERCENT OF POPULATION, EACH SOUTHERN INDIANA 2 COUNTY, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980

County	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80
Greene	23.0	-11.6	-24.9	-5.8	-17.8	-11.0	0.1	11.6
Lawrence	10.3	-21.0	7.0	-10.7	-14.1	-7.6	-4.6	6.4
Monroe	8.3	-8.4	27.8	-8.5	22.7	0.0	25.4	7.5
Owen	-13.7	-16.2	-19.2	0.7	-7.6	-8.5	3.4	26.0
Southern 2	9.8	-14.3	-2.7	-7.6	-2.7	-5.4	10.3	9.3

Though, as has been indicated, Monroe County now has over half of the Subarea population, this has not always been the case. In 1880, the population was well divided with Greene County, the leader, having 31.4 percent and Monroe, in last place, 21.6 percent. This balance declined somewhat over the next few decades as Owen County's relative importance decreased, but it was not until 1950 that one county had as much as 40 percent of the Subarea population.

Greene County went from 23,000 people in 1880 to 30,000 in 1980, with the figure going as high as 37,000 in 1910 and as low as 26,000 in 1960. From 31.4 percent of the Subarea population at the beginning of the period, the County moved to 35.9 percent in 1920 before starting a rapid drop which had reached 16.3 percent by 1980. From 1880 through 1920, it was the Subarea population leader; but by 1930, it had dropped to third position, the place it holds today.

Lawrence County, in going from 19,000 to 42,000 over 100 years' time, had 25.3 percent of the Subarea population in 1880, moved up to 31.1 percent by 1930, but has had a declining share since, with the 1980 figure 22.7 percent. The County ranked second in population in 1880 and has held that position through the succeeding years.

Owen County ranked third in the Subarea in 1880 but by 1890 had dropped back to last, a position it has held consistently since. Its 1880 population of just under 16,000 is the highest it has had over the past 100 years, and it is just under that figure now, although it has been below 12,000 several times in the past few decades. In 1880, the County accounted for 21.7 percent of the four-county population, but this proportion decreased for each of the next nine 10 year periods, reaching a figure of 7.5 percent in 1970. The 1980 proportion was 8.5 percent.

In addition to being the population leader, Monroe County is also first in the Subarea in terms of population increase, gaining 83,000 people between 1880 and 1980, for a rate of 519.8 percent; far above that of the Subarea, any of the three Indiana Regions, or the State itself. Its increase amounted to 72.5 percent of the total Subarea increase for the 100-year period. The County had 10 successive decades of gain, reaching a high with a 25,000 plus increase between 1960 and 1970, and having three other periods (1920-30, 1940-50, and 1970-80) of over 10,000 gain.

Lawrence County more than doubled its population between 1880 and 1980 to account for 21.1 percent (24,000 people) of the Subarea total increase. The County had three periods of loss (1910-20 and 1930-50) with its biggest increase sandwiched in between.

Greene County in achieving a 7400 increase had five periods of gain and five of loss, with the increase coming between 1880 and 1910 and after 1960. Its largest gain (8300) came between 1900 and 1910 with the greatest loss occurring 20 years later. The County, which showed a 32.3 growth rate for the 100 years, accounted for 6.5 percent of the Subarea increase.

Owen County, which had six decades of population loss and never quite reached its 1880 population figure again, showed a gain between 1960 and 1970 followed by a big increase of 3700 in the next 10 years.

Monroe County is the only one in the Subarea which has been able to show a positive net migration since 1900, and only its net gain through migration of 33,000 enabled the Subarea to hold its own in terms of in- and out-movement of population. The County had negative migration between 1910 and 1920 and again in the 1930s, but large positive figures since 1940 have been a major factor in accounting for the big plus. The net migration gain of 15,000 between 1960 and 1970 marks the largest single 10-year period of gain in the Subarea.

Owen County lost 5000 persons net between 1900 and 1980, largely because of three decades of sizable loss prior to 1930. A net plus figure of almost 3200 for the past 10 years is a major reason for the slight positive balance since 1930.

Greene County gained almost 6600 people through net in-movement between 1900 and 1910, but this was followed by five decades of heavy migration loss, with a deficit of over 9000 between 1920 and 1930. In spite of a net gain of 3100 since 1970, the County has a negative migration balance of over 14,000 for the entire 80-year period.

Lawrence County lost 6400 people through net out-migration between 1910 and 1920 and then had four decades of relatively heavy loss between 1930 and 1970. A positive migration picture (2400) since 1970 reduced the negative balance, but it was still over 12,000 for the 80 years.

Monroe County, which was the least populous in the Subarea in 1880, emerged as the leader in 1930 and has expanded its margin in the period since to contain over half the total population in 1980. It has accounted for over 70 percent of the Subarea population increase since 1880, a period in which its rate of increase far exceeded any other Subarea county as well as the State. The County is the only one in the Subarea which has had population gain through net in-migration in this century.

Subarea 3 (Columbus)

Subarea 3 is comprised of 10 southeastern Indiana counties: Bartholomew, Brown, Dearborn, Decatur, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Ohio, Ripley, and Switzerland. Statistics on the Area's population are found in Tables S-3-1 through S-3-7 and in Figure S-3.

Population in the Subarea has been quite evenly distributed over the years, with six counties each having over 10 percent of the population in 1880, and four in 1980. In addition, only one county has ever accounted for as much as 20 percent of the Subarea population, and this county has not reached 25 percent of the total.

In spite of this generally even balance, Bartholomew County has, over the years, emerged as the clear-cut population leader in the Subarea. Starting with a population of 23,000 in 1880, good for 12.3 percent of the Subarea total, it has increased its share every decade since; and in 1980, its 65,000 population comprised 24.9 percent of the Subarea total. The County started in fourth position in 1880, moved to third 10 years later, and to second in 1900. In 1910, it took over the lead only to drop back to second in 1920 before assuming top position to stay in 1930. Its move to the front is graphically displayed in Figure S-3.

Dearborn County, with 14.4 percent of the Subarea population, was the leader in 1880 but by 1890 had dropped back to fourth place. In 1910, it moved into third place and, except for 1920 when it was back in fourth position, has held that spot since. In going from 27,000 in 1880 to 34,000 a century later, it has held a relatively stable share of the Subarea population, with a 1980 proportion of 13.1 percent.

TABLE S-3-1. POPULATION SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 3, BY COUNTIES, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Bartholomew	22,777	23,867	24,594	24,813	23,887	24,864	28,276	36,108	48,198	57,022	65,088
Brown	10,264	10,308	9,727	7,975	7,019	5,168	6,189	6,209	7,024	9,057	12,377
Dearborn	26,671	23,364	22,194	21,396	20,033	21,056	23,053	25,141	28,674	29,430	34,291
Decatur	19,779	19,277	19,518	18,793	17,813	17,308	17,722	18,218	20,019	22,738	23,841
Jackson	23,050	24,139	26,633	24,727	24,228	23,731	26,612	28,237	30,556	33,187	36,523
Jefferson	25,977	24,507	22,913	20,483	20,709	19,182	19,912	21,613	24,061	27,006	30,419
Jennings	16,453	14,608	15,757	14,203	13,280	11,800	13,680	15,250	17,267	19,454	22,854
Ohio	5,563	4,955	4,724	4,329	4,024	3,747	3,782	4,223	4,165	4,289	5,114
Ripley	21,627	19,350	19,881	19,452	18,694	18,078	18,898	18,763	20,641	21,138	24,398
Switzerland	13,336	12,514	11,840	9,914	9,311	8,432	8,167	7,599	7,092	6,306	7,153
Southern 3	185,497	176,889	177,781	166,085	158,998	153,366	166,291	181,361	207,697	229,627	262,058

TABLE S-3-2. PERCENT OF SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 3 POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Bartholomew	12.3	13.5	13.8	14.9	15.0	16.2	17.0	19.9	23.3	24.8	24.9
Brown	5.5	5.8	5.5	4.8	4.4	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.9	4.7
Dearborn	14.4	13.2	12.4	12.9	12.6	13.7	13.8	13.9	13.8	12.8	13.1
Decatur	10.7	10.9	11.0	11.3	11.2	11.3	10.7	10.1	9.6	9.9	9.1
Jackson	12.4	13.7	14.9	14.9	15.2	15.5	16.0	15.6	14.7	14.5	13.9
Jefferson	14.0	13.8	12.9	12.3	13.0	12.5	12.0	11.9	11.6	11.8	11.6
Jennings	8.9	8.3	8.9	8.6	8.4	7.7	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.5	8.7
Ohio	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.0
Ripley	11.6	10.9	11.2	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.4	10.3	9.9	9.2	9.3
Switzerland	7.2	7.1	6.7	6.0	5.9	5.5	4.9	4.2	3.4	2.7	2.7
Southern 3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FIGURE S-3. BARTHOLOMEW, DEARBORN, AND JACKSON COUNTY POPULATIONS AS A PERCENT OF SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 3, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

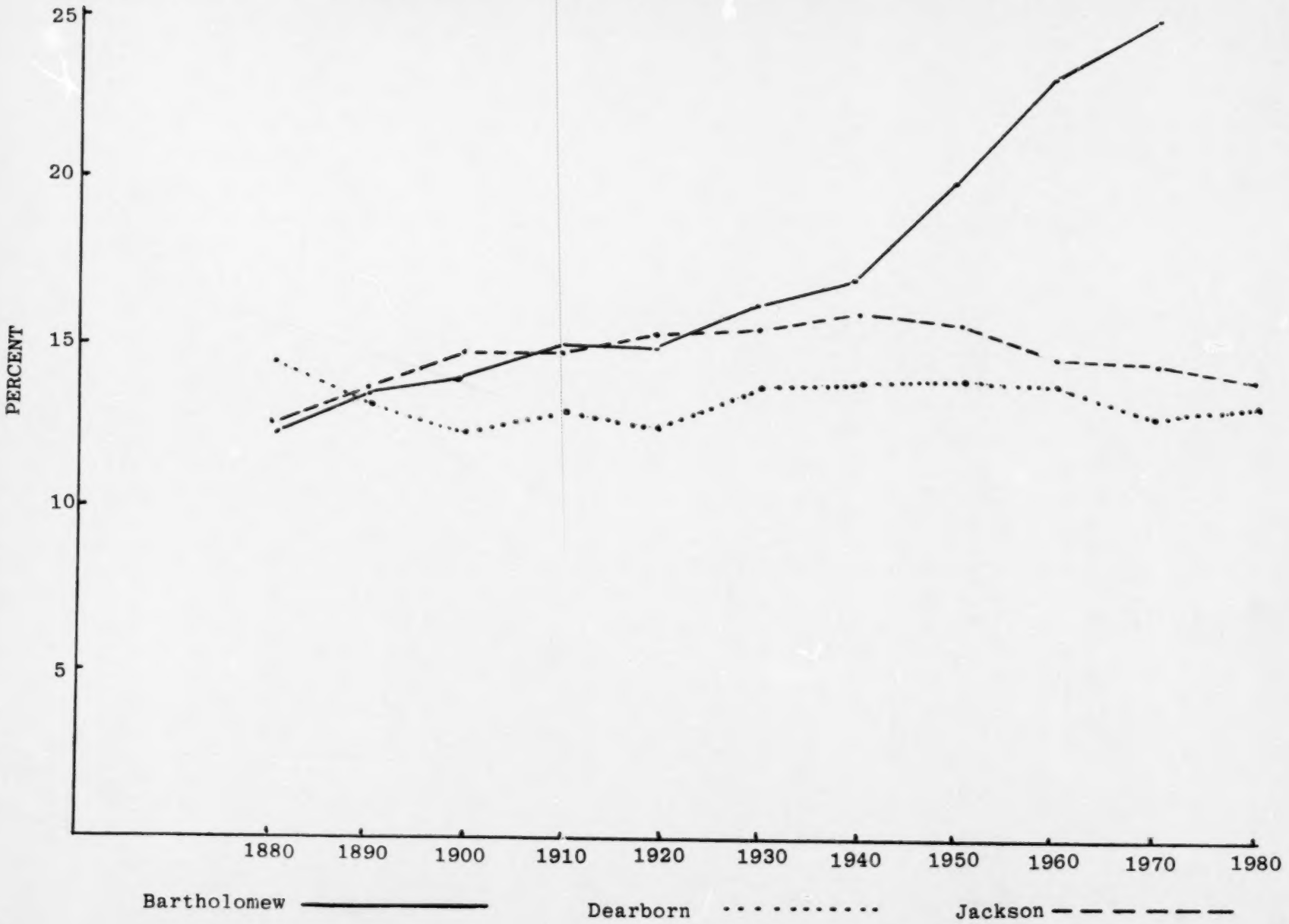


TABLE S-3-3. POPULATION INCREASE, EACH SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 3 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Bartholomew	1,090	727	219	926	977	3,412	7,832	12,090	8,824	8,066	42,311
Brown	44	581	1,752	956	1,851	1,021	20	815	2,033	3,320	2,113
Dearborn	3,307	1,170	798	1,363	1,023	1,997	2,088	3,533	756	4,861	7,620
Decatur	502	241	725	980	505	414	496	1,801	2,719	1,103	4,062
Jackson	1,089	2,494	1,906	499	497	2,881	1,625	2,319	2,631	3,336	13,473
Jefferson	1,470	1,594	2,430	226	1,527	730	1,701	2,448	2,945	3,413	4,442
Jennings	1,845	1,149	1,554	923	1,480	1,880	1,570	2,017	2,187	3,400	6,401
Ohio	608	231	395	305	277	35	441	58	124	825	449
Ripley	2,277	531	429	758	616	820	135	1,878	497	3,260	2,771
Switzerland	822	674	1,926	603	879	265	568	507	786	847	6,183
Southern 3	8,608	892	11,696	7,087	5,632	12,925	15,070	26,336	21,930	32,431	76,561

TABLE S-3-4. PERCENT POPULATION INCREASE, EACH SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 3 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Bartholomew	4.8	3.0	0.9	3.7	4.1	13.7	27.7	33.5	18.3	14.1	185.8
Brown	0.4	5.6	18.0	12.0	26.4	19.8	0.3	13.1	28.9	36.7	20.6
Dearborn	12.4	5.0	3.6	6.4	5.1	9.5	9.1	14.1	2.6	16.5	28.6
Decatur	2.5	1.3	3.7	5.2	2.8	2.4	2.8	9.9	13.6	4.9	20.5
Jackson	4.7	10.3	7.2	2.0	2.1	12.1	6.1	8.2	8.6	10.1	58.5
Jefferson	5.7	6.5	10.6	1.1	7.4	3.8	8.5	11.3	12.2	12.6	17.1
Jennings	11.2	7.9	9.9	6.5	11.1	15.9	11.5	13.2	12.7	17.5	38.9
Ohio	10.9	4.7	8.4	7.0	6.9	0.9	11.7	1.4	3.0	19.2	8.1
Ripley	10.5	2.7	2.2	3.9	3.3	4.5	0.7	10.0	2.4	15.4	12.8
Switzerland	6.2	5.4	16.3	6.1	9.4	3.1	7.0	6.7	11.1	13.4	46.4
Southern 3	4.6	0.5	6.6	4.3	3.5	8.4	9.1	14.5	10.6	14.1	41.3

TABLE S-3-5. POPULATION INCREASE AS A PERCENT OF SUBAREA INCREASE, EACH SOUTHERN INDIANA 3 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Bartholomew	12.7	81.5	1.9	13.1	17.3	26.4	52.0	45.9	40.2	24.9	55.2
Brown	0.5	65.1	15.0	13.5	32.9	7.9	0.1	3.1	9.3	10.2	2.8
Dearborn	38.4	131.2	6.8	19.3	18.2	15.4	13.9	13.4	3.4	15.0	10.0
Decatur	5.8	27.0	6.2	13.8	9.0	3.2	3.3	6.8	12.4	3.4	5.3
Jackson	12.7	279.6	16.3	7.0	8.8	22.3	10.8	8.8	12.0	10.3	17.6
Jefferson	17.1	178.7	20.8	3.2	27.1	5.7	11.3	9.3	13.4	10.5	5.8
Jennings	21.4	128.8	13.3	13.0	26.3	14.6	10.4	7.7	10.0	10.5	8.4
Ohio	7.1	25.9	3.4	4.3	4.9	0.3	2.9	0.2	0.6	2.5	0.6
Ripley	26.5	59.5	3.7	10.7	10.9	6.3	0.9	7.1	2.3	10.1	3.6
Switzerland	9.6	75.5	16.4	8.5	15.6	2.1	3.8	1.9	3.6	2.6	8.1
Southern 3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE S-3-6. ESTIMATED NET IN-MIGRATION, SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 3, BY COUNTIES, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980

County	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1900-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1930-80	1900-80
Bartholomew	-1,682	-2,513	-297	-4,492	2,151	3,824	3,718	503	2,367	12,563	8,071
Brown	-2,418	-1,677	-2,561	-6,656	420	-457	228	1,487	2,796	4,474	-2,182
Dearborn	-1,379	-2,466	-684	-4,529	1,260	-171	-242	-2,097	3,339	2,089	-2,440
Decatur	-1,487	-1,888	-1,070	-4,445	-26	-814	-524	430	-763	-1,697	-6,142
Jackson	-3,968	-2,890	-2,703	-9,561	971	-1,598	-1,863	-653	727	-2,416	-11,977
Jefferson	-1,879	391	-1,242	-2,730	1,609	1,332	-195	610	1,932	5,288	2,558
Jennings	-2,489	-2,058	-2,546	-7,093	1,297	623	198	364	1,677	4,159	-2,934
Ohio	-460	-442	-418	-1,320	9	158	-414	-155	687	285	-1,035
Ripley	-1,008	-1,933	-2,076	-5,017	-406	-1,896	-408	-1,234	1,680	-2,264	-7,281
Switzerland	-2,141	-1,328	-1,438	-4,907	-617	-872	-950	-994	687	-2,746	-7,653
Southern 3	-18,911	-16,804	-15,035	-50,750	6,668	129	-452	-1,739	15,129	19,735	-31,015

TABLES S-3-7. ESTIMATED NET IN-MIGRATION AS A PERCENT OF POPULATION, EACH SOUTHERN INDIANA 3 COUNTY, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980

County	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80
Bartholomew	-6.8	-10.1	-1.2	8.7	13.5	10.3	1.0	4.2
Brown	-24.9	-21.0	-36.5	8.1	-7.4	3.7	21.2	30.9
Dearborn	-6.2	-11.5	-3.4	6.0	-0.7	-1.0	-7.3	11.3
Decatur	-7.6	-10.0	-6.0	-0.2	-4.6	-2.9	2.1	-3.4
Jackson	-14.9	-11.7	-11.2	4.1	-6.0	-6.6	-2.1	2.2
Jefferson	-8.2	1.9	-6.0	8.4	6.7	-0.9	2.5	7.1
Jennings	-15.8	-14.5	-19.2	11.0	4.6	1.3	2.1	8.6
Ohio	-9.7	-10.2	-10.4	0.2	4.2	-9.8	-3.7	16.0
Ripley	-5.1	-9.9	-11.1	-2.2	-10.0	-2.2	-6.0	7.9
Switzerland	-18.1	-13.4	-15.4	-7.3	-10.7	-12.5	-14.0	10.9
Southern 3	-10.6	-10.1	-9.5	4.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.8	6.6

Jefferson County had 26,000 people 100 years ago and 30,000 today but has been as low as 19,000 in between. In 1880, its 14.0 percent of the population was good for second position in the Subarea, and although its share dropped to 13.8 percent, it was in first place in 1890. By 1900, it was in third place and 10 years later, in fourth, a position it has held since except for its 1920 third place. Its share of the Subarea population has shown a slight, but relatively steady decline, with a 1980 figure of 11.6 percent.

Jackson County had 12.4 percent of the Subarea population in 1880 and steadily increased its proportion to a high of 16.0 percent in 1940 before dropping back to the present figure of 13.9. Over the 100-year period, its population increased from 23,000 to 37,000. The County ranked third in Subarea population, moved to second in 1890, and except for brief sojourns in first place in 1900 and again in 1920, has held that position since.

Decatur and Ripley Counties each held over 10 percent of the Subarea population in 1880 and maintained that proportion through 1950. In 1980, Ripley County had 9.3 percent of the population and Decatur, 9.1. Ripley, in going from 22,000 to 24,000, has maintained a slight lead over Decatur (20,000 to 24,000) over the entire period.

The four smaller counties (Brown, Jennings, Ohio, and Switzerland) have seen their collective share of the population decline from almost 25 percent in 1880 to 18.1 percent 100 years later, with Jennings the only county in the group to maintain its proportion. Switzerland and Ohio Counties now have lower populations than they did a century ago; and although Brown has shown a slight gain, its 1930 figure was just half the 1880 one.

Bartholomew County, with a population increase of more than 42,000 between 1880 and 1980, led the Subarea counties in gain, contributing 55.2 percent of the total Area growth. Its rate of increase (185.8 percent) exceeded that of the State and made it the only one of the 10 Subarea 3 counties to double its population in the 100 years. Although it did hold its own in population from 1880 to 1930, its growth pattern was typical of the Subarea as a whole, with all of the increase concentrated in the years after 1930. The County gained over 40,000 in the past 50 years with over 12,000 of this during the 1950s. Only between 1910 and 1920 did the County have a population drop.

Jackson County ranked second in amount of growth (13,000), rate of growth (58.5 percent), and proportion of the Subarea total increase (17.6 percent). In spite of three successive decades of population loss between 1900 and 1930, it showed a slight gain from 1880 to 1930 to join with Bartholomew as the only two of the ten Subarea counties to retain their population over the 50 years. The County has had five decades of increase since 1930, with the largest gain (3300) occurring since 1970.

Dearborn County lost over 6600 people between 1880 and 1920 but, after four successive periods of loss, reversed the trend in the 1920s and has had population increase each decade since. This gain, capped by a 4900 increase since 1970, has more than matched the earlier loss, giving the County an increase of 7600 for the entire 100-year period. This overall growth reflected 10 percent of the Subarea increase, with a 28.6 percent rate of increase.

Jennings County followed the pattern of Dearborn and the other Subarea counties, losing almost 5000 people in the 50 years after 1880, but then reversing and doubling its population between 1930 and 1980. Its overall gain was 6400 for a growth rate of 38.9 percent.

Four of the remaining counties (Brown, Decatur, Jefferson, and Ripley) each had total growth of less than 5000, and each followed the typical Subarea pattern of loss prior to 1930 and gain in the following 50 years. Each of the four except Decatur had its largest gain in the past decade; and for Brown and Ripley Counties, this increase was enough to shift a post-1880 loss to a gain.

Ohio County lost 1800 people between 1880 and 1930 and, although it had gains after 1930 with a high of 800 plus in the 1970s, still had a decline of 450 for the 1880-1980 period. Switzerland County had nine successive decades of population loss, losing 7000 people (over half its 1880 population) in the process. In keeping with the trend of rural growth in the past decade, it gained over 800 people between 1970 and 1980.

Following the statewide pattern of heavy loss in the rural areas in the early years of the 20th Century, every county in the Subarea lost population through net migration between 1900 and 1930. Although this pattern was somewhat reversed in the next 50 years, only two counties (Bartholomew and Jefferson) emerged with a positive migration balance for the years between 1900 and 1980.

Bartholomew County had three successive decades of net migration loss prior to 1930 and in the process had net out-movement of 4500. Starting in 1930, and particularly between 1940 and 1960, the County had net in-migration for the next 50 years and, as a result, wound up with an 80-year positive balance of over 8000.

Jefferson County's pattern was similar, with a pre-1930 net loss of 2700 more than balanced by later gains, leaving a net positive figure of over 2500. The County's largest migration gain occurred between 1970 and 1980, though it also showed a strong in-movement trend between 1930 and 1950.

Four other counties (Brown, Dearborn, Jennings, and Ohio) had a positive migration balance between 1930 and 1980 but could not make up for earlier losses and ended up with negative net migration for the entire 80-year period.

The heaviest loser through net out-migration was Jackson County, which had a negative balance of 12,000, most of it accumulated prior to 1930. The County did have a positive figure from 1930 to 1940 and again 40 years later.

Decatur, Ripley, and Switzerland Counties each lost over 6000 people net through out-migration between 1900 and 1980, and each of these counties had seven periods of migration loss. Decatur County had a positive migration pattern from 1960 to 1970, while the other two counties had migration gains since 1970.

Although the population of Subarea 3 has been relatively well balanced between the 10 counties, Bartholomew County has moved into a position of clear-cut leadership over the past 50 years and now has almost 25 percent of the total Area population. In terms of population increase, it has accounted for over 50 percent of the Subarea's gain, all of which has occurred since 1930. Bartholomew County has also been the Area leader in gain through in-migration and has been one of two counties which have had a positive migration balance since 1900.

Subarea 4 (Vincennes)

Six counties in southwestern Indiana (Daviess, Dubois, Gibson, Knox, Martin, and Pike) make up Subarea 4. Figures on the Area's population are found in Tables S-4-1 through S-4-7 and in Figure S-4.

In 1880, each county in this primarily rural area contained at least 11 percent of the total population. This balance was changed somewhat over the next 100 years; but in 1980, four counties each contained 17 percent or more of the Subarea population.

Knox County, which went from 26,000 in 1880 to 42,000 today, has been the population leader of the Subarea for the entire 100-year period. Over that span, its share of the population rose from 22.6 percent in 1880 to 30.3 percent in 1920, before beginning a decline which has persisted over the past 60 years. In 1980, the County's proportion was 25.9 percent.

Gibson County, with 19.5 percent of the Area population in 1880, ranked second 100 years ago. Although it has consistently maintained its proportion over the years (20.6 percent in 1980), it now ranks third, after holding second in most of the intervening years. The County had 23,000 people in 1880 and 100 years later had a population of 33,000.

Daviess County, with an 1880 population of 22,000, ranked third in the Subarea. After moving up to second position in 1890, it dropped back to third in 1900 and held that position for 50 years before slipping to fourth in 1960, the spot it holds today with its present population of 28,000. Its share of the Subarea population has been relatively steady, starting with 18.5 percent in 1880, reaching a high of 20.2 percent in 1900, then dropping back to a 17.2 figure in 1980.

Pike County had a population of 16,000 in 1880 and, after passing the 20,000 mark in 1900, had a declining population for the next 70 years. After a slight reversal during the 1970s, its 1980 population was 13,000. The County had 14.1 percent of the Subarea population in 1880, good for fourth place. In 1890, it dropped back to fifth place and, except for a brief return to fourth in 1900, has held that rank since. In 1980, it had 8.3 percent of the population.

TABLE S-4-1. POPULATION SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 4, BY COUNTIES, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Daviess	21,552	26,227	29,914	27,747	26,856	25,832	26,163	26,762	26,636	26,602	27,836
Dubois	15,992	20,253	20,357	19,843	19,915	20,553	22,579	23,785	27,463	30,934	34,238
Gibson	22,742	24,920	30,099	30,137	29,201	29,202	30,709	30,720	29,949	30,444	33,156
Knox	26,324	28,044	32,746	39,183	46,195	43,813	43,973	43,415	41,561	41,546	41,838
Martin	13,475	13,973	14,711	12,950	11,865	10,103	10,300	10,678	10,608	10,969	11,001
Pike	16,383	18,544	20,486	19,684	18,684	16,361	17,045	14,995	12,797	12,281	13,465
Southern 4	116,468	131,961	148,313	149,544	152,716	145,864	150,769	150,355	149,014	152,776	161,534

TABLE S-4-2. PERCENT OF SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 4 POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Daviess	18.5	19.9	20.2	18.5	17.6	17.7	17.3	17.8	17.9	17.4	17.2
Dubois	13.7	15.3	13.7	13.3	13.0	14.1	15.0	15.8	18.4	20.3	21.2
Gibson	19.5	18.9	20.3	20.1	19.1	20.0	20.4	20.4	20.1	19.9	20.6
Knox	22.6	21.2	22.1	26.2	30.3	30.1	29.2	28.9	27.9	27.2	25.9
Martin	11.6	10.6	9.9	8.7	7.8	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.1	7.2	6.8
Pike	14.1	14.1	13.8	13.2	12.2	11.2	11.3	10.0	8.6	8.0	8.3
Southern 4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FIGURE S-4. DUBOIS, GIBSON, AND KNOX COUNTY POPULATIONS AS A PERCENT OF SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 4, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

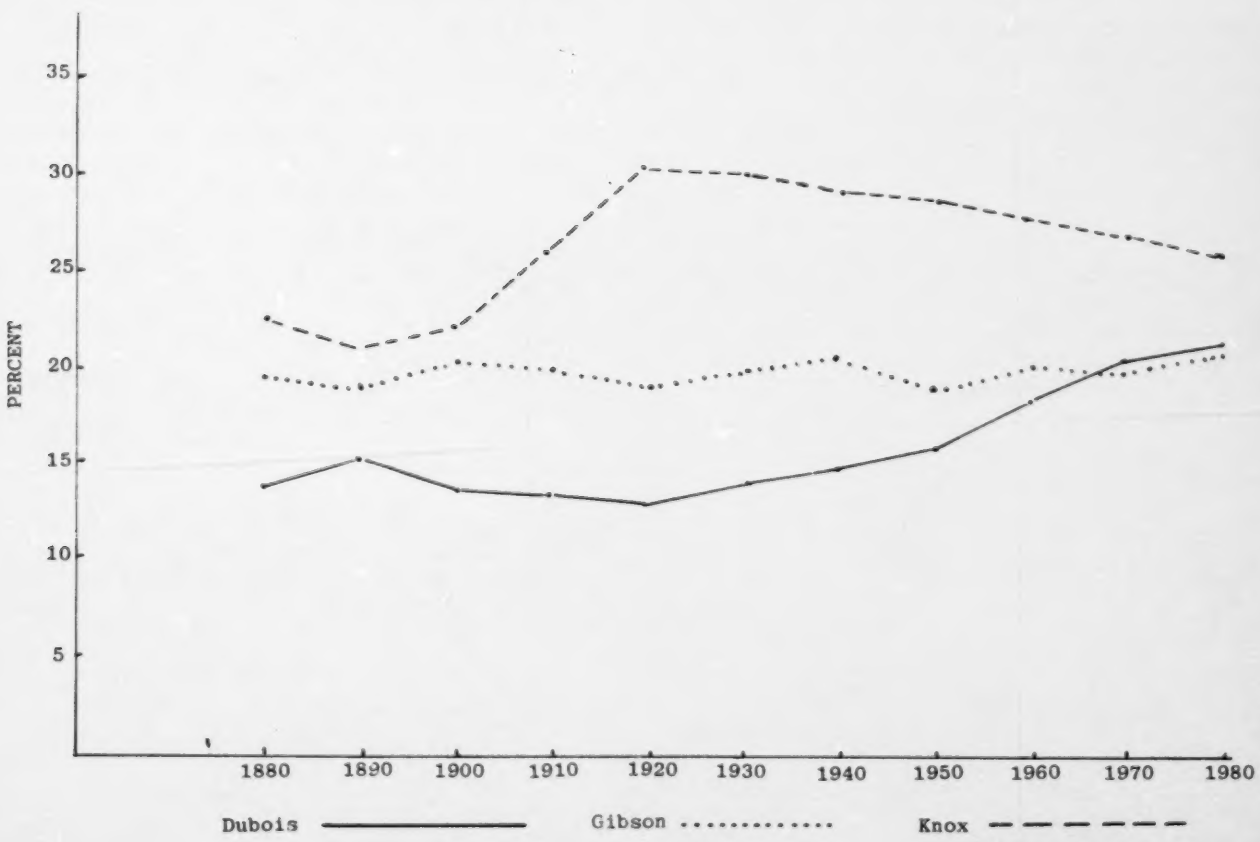


TABLE S-4-3. POPULATION INCREASE, EACH SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 4 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Daviess	4,675	3,687	-2,167	891	-1,024	331	599	-126	-34	1,234	6,284
Dubois	4,261	104	-514	72	638	2,026	1,206	3,678	3,471	3,304	18,246
Gibson	2,178	5,179	38	-936	1	1,507	11	-771	495	2,712	10,414
Knox	1,720	4,702	6,437	7,012	-2,382	160	-558	-1,854	-15	292	15,514
Martin	498	738	-1,761	-1,085	-1,762	197	378	-70	361	32	-2,574
Pike	2,161	1,942	802	1,000	-2,323	684	-2,050	-2,198	-516	1,184	-2,918
Southern 4	15,493	16,352	1,231	3,172	-6,852	4,905	-414	-1,341	3,762	8,758	45,066

TABLE S-4-4. PERCENT POPULATION INCREASE, EACH SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 4 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Daviess	21.7	14.1	7.2	3.2	3.8	1.3	2.3	-0.5	-0.1	4.6	29.2
Dubois	26.6	0.5	2.5	0.4	3.2	9.9	5.3	15.5	12.6	10.7	114.1
Gibson	9.6	20.8	0.1	3.1	0.0	5.2	0.0	2.5	1.7	8.9	45.8
Knox	6.5	16.8	19.7	17.9	5.2	0.4	-1.3	4.3	0.0	0.7	58.9
Martin	3.7	5.3	12.0	8.4	14.9	1.9	3.7	0.7	3.4	0.3	-18.4
Pike	13.2	10.5	3.9	5.1	12.4	4.2	12.0	14.7	4.0	9.6	17.8
Southern 4	13.3	12.4	0.8	2.1	4.5	3.4	0.3	-0.9	2.5	5.7	38.7

TABLE S-4-5. POPULATION INCREASE AS A PERCENT OF SUBAREA INCREASE, EACH SOUTHERN INDIANA 4 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Daviess	30.2	22.5	-176.0	-28.1	-14.9	6.8	144.7	9.4	0.9	14.1	13.9
Dubois	27.5	0.6	-41.7	2.3	9.3	41.3	291.3	274.3	92.2	37.7	40.5
Gibson	14.1	31.7	3.1	29.5	0.0	30.7	2.7	57.5	13.2	31.0	23.1
Knox	11.1	28.8	522.9	221.0	34.8	3.3	134.8	138.3	0.4	3.3	34.5
Martin	3.2	4.5	143.1	34.2	25.7	4.0	91.3	5.2	9.6	0.4	5.5
Pike	13.9	11.9	65.2	31.5	33.9	13.9	495.2	163.9	13.7	13.5	6.5
Southern 4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE S-4-6. ESTIMATED NET IN-MIGRATION, SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 4, BY COUNTIES, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980

County	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1900-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1930-80	1900-80
Daviess	5,590	4,720	4,273	14,583	1,679	2,177	3,020	1,840	178	8,538	23,121
Dubois	2,260	2,951	1,907	7,118	7	1,994	1,441	715	969	3,174	10,292
Gibson	2,225	3,997	2,865	9,087	264	2,639	4,387	1,088	2,082	6,296	15,383
Knox	2,118	2,105	7,157	2,934	2,191	4,562	5,960	1,739	61	14,513	17,447
Martin	2,224	2,765	3,107	8,096	1,056	1,167	1,937	1,229	950	6,339	14,435
Pike	1,761	3,171	4,190	9,122	528	3,071	2,941	690	1,243	5,987	15,109
Southern 4	11,942	15,499	23,499	50,940	5,711	15,610	19,686	7,301	3,461	44,847	95,787

TABLE S-4-7. ESTIMATED NET IN-MIGRATION AS A PERCENT OF POPULATION, EACH SOUTHERN INDIANA 4 COUNTY, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980

County	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80
Daviess	18.7	17.0	15.9	6.5	8.3	11.3	6.9	0.7
Dubois	11.1	14.9	9.6	0.0	8.8	6.1	2.6	3.1
Gibson	7.4	13.3	9.8	0.9	8.6	14.3	3.6	6.8
Knox	6.5	5.4	15.5	5.0	10.4	13.7	4.2	0.1
Martin	15.1	21.4	26.2	10.5	11.3	18.1	11.6	8.7
Pike	8.6	16.1	22.4	3.2	18.0	19.6	5.4	10.1
Southern 4	8.1	10.4	15.4	3.9	10.4	13.1	4.9	2.3

As can be seen from the graph in Figure S-4, Dubois County has been the rising county in the Subarea for the past 60 years. In 1880, the County had 13.7 percent of the Subarea total, ranking fifth among the six counties with a population of 16,000. In the next 40 years, its share of the population remained relatively unchanged; but by 1920, it had 20,000 people and had moved up to fourth position. In the period since 1920, the County has steadily increased its proportion of the population, reaching a figure of 21.2 percent in 1980 when it had 34,000 people. In the process, it moved up to third position in 1960 and took over second place 10 years later.

Martin County had 13,000 people in 1880 and 11,000 100 years later, dropping from 11.6 to 6.8 percent of the Subarea population in the process. Over the entire period, it has been the least populous county in the Area.

While not keeping up with the State rate of growth, Dubois County, with a population increase rate of 114.1 percent, was the only county in the Subarea to double its population between 1880 and 1980. Its 18,000 increase, accounting for 40.5 percent of the population growth, was also the highest of any county in the Subarea. The County lost population only between 1910 and 1920 and had its heaviest growth between 1880 and 1890 and in the three periods after 1950.

Knox County had strong growth in the 40 years prior to 1920, including the highest single decade in the Subarea (7000) between 1910 and 1920. In the next 60 years, however, the County has shown no period of heavy growth and two of moderately heavy loss, resulting in a population decline over the period. Because of the rapid earlier growth, Knox County's population increased by over 15,000 over the entire 100-year period. Its growth rate was 58.9 percent, and it accounted for 34.5 percent of the Subarea increase between 1880 and 1980.

Gibson County, with a growth rate of 45.8 percent, had an increase of over 10,000 persons, contributing 23.1 percent of the Subarea total. In effect, this increase took place in three decades, 1880 to 1900 and 1970-80, with the population remaining essentially stationary between 1900 and 1970.

Daviess County followed much the same pattern as Gibson in gaining 6000 people. By 1900, the County had gained 8000 people; and after three decades of loss, it virtually held its own after 1930. The increase of 1200 between 1970 and 1980 was the largest growth since 1900. The growth rate for the County was 29.2 percent, and it accounted for 13.9 percent of the Subarea increase.

Martin and Pike Counties both suffered population loss from 1880 to 1980, but their patterns were quite different. Pike gained 4000 people from 1880 to 1900, and it took three decades of decline to bring it back to the original population. Between 1940 and 1960, the County lost 4000 people; and even though it had an increase of almost 1200 in the 1970s, its 1980 figure was nearly 3000 below 1880. Martin County had a slight increase prior to 1900 but then had three periods of heavy loss. Even though it had a slight positive balance from 1930 on, the 1900 to 1930 experience resulted in a loss of 2500 people for the entire period.

With its net out-migration of 96,000 between 1900 and 1980, Subarea 4 had the largest negative migration of any of the State's 13 Subareas. None of the six counties escaped this loss, with each having net out-migration of at least 10,000 over the entire period. Only between 1970 and 1980 did the Subarea show any population gain through net migration. While there was somewhat heavier out-migration prior to 1930, the loss was spread over the entire period.

As might be expected, Dubois County, with the largest population increase in the Subarea, had the lowest net out-migration, with a loss of just over 10,000 people for the 80 years. Heaviest out-movement occurred prior to 1930; but except for the 1930s when migration was not a factor in population change and the 1970-80 decade when in-movement accounted for a gain of almost 1000, each period was marked by migration loss.

Martin County had the second lowest net loss through migration (-14,000), but this figure is somewhat deceptive, since the County has consistently had the lowest population in the Subarea. The County had eight straight periods of net migration loss, with the three largest occurring between 1900 and 1930.

Pike and Gibson Counties each had net negative migration of just over 15,000 between 1900 and 1980, and their patterns were basically the same with heaviest loss occurring prior to 1930. This was in each case followed by a slight decline in the Depression years of the 1930s, heavy net out-migration between 1940 and 1960, and a lesser loss between 1960 and 1970. Over the past decade, each county experienced a rather sizable in-migration.

Knox County had net migration loss of over 17,000 and had the two largest single decades of net out-migration, with over 7000 net out-movement between 1920 and 1930 and almost 6000 during the 1950s. The County's overall loss was tempered by a net gain of over 4000 in the two decades prior to 1920 and the period between 1970 and 1980 when there was no net population change attributable to migration.

Daviess County had three consecutive decades of heavy net out-migration between 1900 and 1930, losing almost 15,000 people net over that period. With four more periods of net migration loss, the County had the largest net loss (23,000) of any county in the Subarea. In the 1970-80 period, there was a turnaround and a very slight migration gain.

Knox County has been the consistent population leader in the Subarea with 25.9 percent of the population in 1980. It has been able to hold this position even though it has had a considerable net population loss since 1920. Dubois County has been the Area's fastest growing county since 1880 and the only one of the six counties to double its population. A continuation of recent trends would lead to its assuming Subarea population leadership early in the next century. While the Subarea has had the heaviest net migration loss of any sector in the State since 1900, it did experience a positive migration picture in the 1970s.

Subarea 5 (Jeffersonville - New Albany)

Subarea 5 is made up of seven counties north and west of Louisville: Clark, Crawford, Floyd, Harrison, Orange, Scott, and Washington. Data on the population of these counties are given in Tables S-5-1 through S-5-7 and in Figure S-5.

Although Clark and Floyd Counties have been the population leaders in the Area since 1880, three other counties (Harrison, Orange, and Washington) each contained at least 10 percent of the total population in each census through 1950.

Clark County was the population leader in 1880 with 22.3 percent of the total. It held that share consistently until 1940 but dropped behind Floyd County in 1910 and continued that way through 1940. With the coming of World War II, population growth accelerated; and by 1980, the County had 35.8 percent of the Subarea population, moving back into first place in 1950 along the way. In the 100-year period, its population went from 29,000 to 89,000.

Floyd County's population moved from 25,000 in 1880 to 61,000 today. In 1880, it had 19.1 percent of the Subarea population, a proportion it steadily increased over the next 50 years to reach 26.0 percent in 1930. With that relative growth, it moved from second to first place in the Area in 1910, a position it held through 1940 before being overtaken by Clark in 1950. Its share of the Subarea population has held steady since 1930; and in 1980, it had 24.7 percent of the total.

Harrison County has been the third ranking county in the Subarea except for 1930 and 1940 when it dropped to fourth. Its population was 21,000 in 1880 and 27,000 in 1980, though it reached a low of 17,000 in 1930 and again in 1940. The County's share of the Area declined steadily from its high of 16.6 percent in 1880 to a low of 9.6 in 1970 before rebounding to the present figure of 11.0 percent.

TABLE S-5-1. POPULATION SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 5, BY COUNTIES, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Clark	28,610	30,259	31,835	30,260	29,381	30,764	31,020	48,330	62,795	75,876	88,838
Crawford	12,356	13,941	13,476	12,057	11,201	10,160	10,171	9,289	8,379	8,033	9,820
Floyd	24,590	29,458	30,118	30,293	30,661	34,655	35,061	43,955	51,397	55,622	61,169
Harrison	21,326	20,786	21,702	20,232	18,656	17,254	17,106	17,858	19,207	20,423	27,276
Orange	14,363	14,678	16,854	17,192	16,974	17,459	17,311	16,879	16,877	16,968	18,677
Scott	8,343	7,833	8,307	8,323	7,424	6,664	8,978	11,519	14,643	17,144	20,422
Washington	18,955	18,619	19,409	17,445	16,645	16,285	17,008	16,520	17,819	19,278	21,932
Southern 5	128,543	135,574	141,701	135,802	130,942	133,241	136,655	164,350	191,117	213,344	248,134

TABLE S-5-2. PERCENT OF SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 5 POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Clark	22.3	22.3	22.5	22.3	22.4	23.1	22.7	29.4	32.9	35.6	35.8
Crawford	9.6	10.3	9.5	8.9	8.6	7.6	7.4	5.7	4.4	3.8	4.0
Floyd	19.1	21.8	21.2	22.3	23.4	26.0	25.7	26.7	26.9	26.1	24.7
Harrison	16.6	15.3	15.3	14.9	14.2	13.0	12.5	10.9	10.0	9.6	11.0
Orange	11.2	10.8	11.9	12.7	13.0	13.1	12.7	10.3	8.8	7.9	7.5
Scott	6.5	5.8	5.9	6.1	5.7	5.0	6.6	7.0	7.7	8.0	8.2
Washington	14.7	13.7	13.7	12.8	12.7	12.2	12.4	10.0	9.3	9.0	8.8
Southern 5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FIGURE S-5. CLARK AND FLOYD COUNTY POPULATIONS AS A PERCENT OF SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 5, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

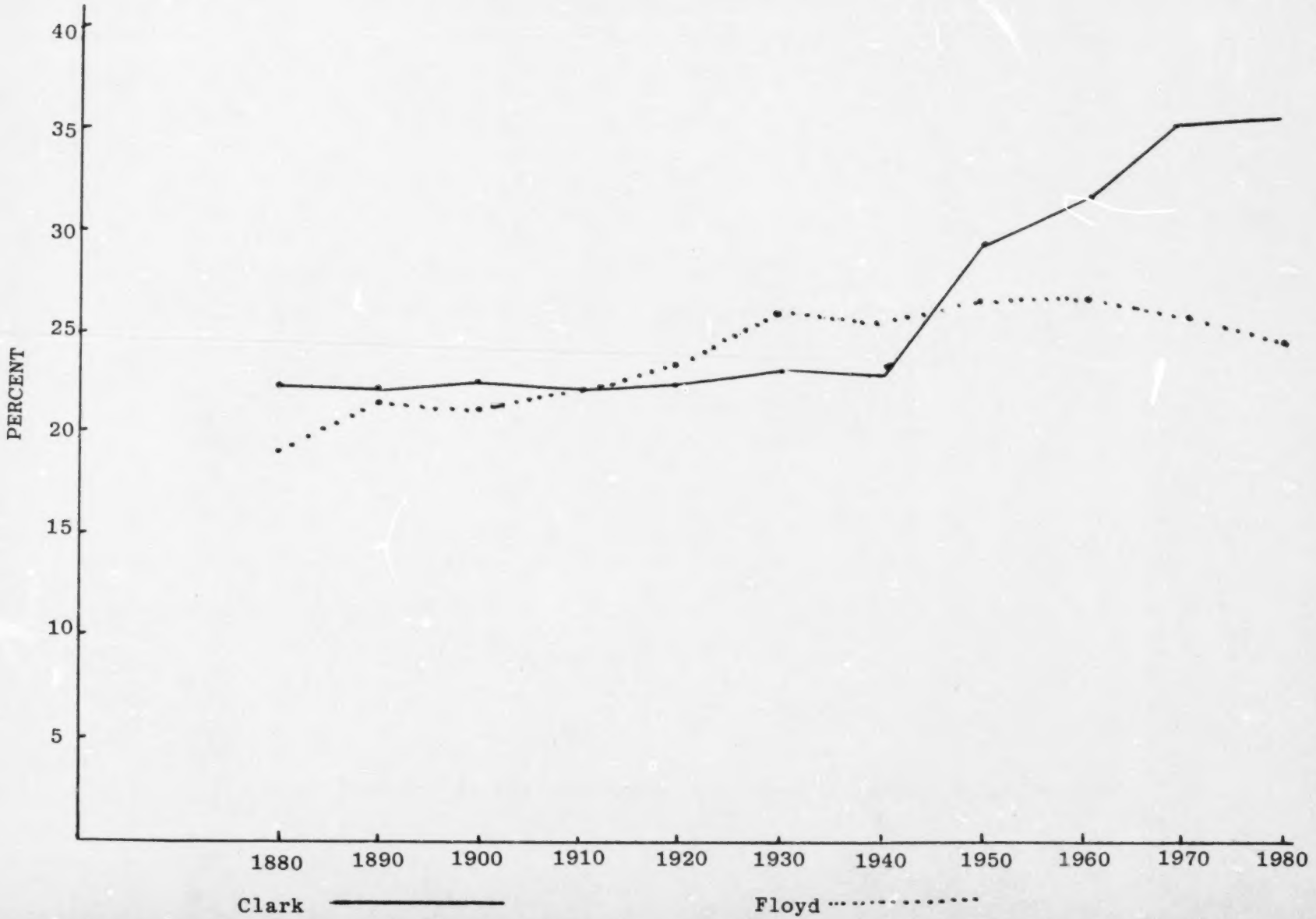


TABLE S-5-3. POPULATION INCREASE, EACH SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 5 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Clark	1,649	1,576	1,575	879	1,383	256	17,310	14,465	13,081	12,962	60,228
Crawford	1,585	465	1,419	856	1,041	11	882	-910	-346	1,787	-2,536
Floyd	4,868	660	175	368	3,934	406	8,894	7,442	4,225	5,547	36,579
Harrison	540	916	1,470	1,576	-1,402	148	752	1,349	1,216	6,853	5,950
Orange	315	2,176	338	218	485	-148	-432	-2	91	1,709	4,314
Scott	510	474	16	899	760	2,314	2,541	3,124	2,501	3,278	12,079
Washington	336	790	1,964	800	360	723	-488	1,299	1,459	2,654	2,977
Southern 5	7,031	6,127	5,899	4,860	2,299	3,414	27,695	26,767	22,227	34,790	119,591

TABLE S-5-4. PERCENT POPULATION INCREASE, EACH SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 5 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Clark	5.8	5.2	4.9	2.9	4.7	0.8	55.8	29.9	20.8	17.1	210.5
Crawford	12.8	3.3	10.5	7.1	9.3	0.1	8.7	9.8	4.1	22.2	20.5
Floyd	19.8	2.2	0.6	1.2	13.0	1.2	25.4	16.9	8.2	10.0	148.8
Harrison	2.5	4.4	6.8	7.8	7.5	0.9	4.4	7.6	6.3	33.6	27.9
Orange	2.2	14.8	2.0	1.3	2.9	0.8	2.5	0.0	0.5	10.1	30.0
Scott	6.1	6.1	0.2	10.8	10.2	34.7	28.3	27.1	17.1	19.1	144.8
Washington	1.8	4.2	10.1	4.6	2.2	4.4	2.9	7.9	8.2	13.8	15.7
Southern 5	5.5	4.5	4.2	3.6	1.8	2.6	20.3	16.3	11.6	16.3	93.0

TABLE S-5-5. POPULATION INCREASE AS A PERCENT OF SUBAREA INCREASE, EACH SOUTHERN INDIANA 5 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Clark	23.5	25.7	26.7	18.1	60.2	7.5	62.5	54.0	58.9	37.3	50.3
Crawford	22.5	7.6	24.1	17.6	45.3	0.3	3.2	3.4	-1.6	5.1	2.1
Floyd	69.2	10.8	3.0	7.6	173.8	11.9	32.1	27.8	19.0	16.0	30.6
Harrison	7.7	15.0	24.9	32.4	61.0	4.3	2.7	5.0	5.5	19.7	5.0
Orange	4.5	35.5	5.7	4.5	21.1	-4.3	1.6	0.0	0.4	4.9	3.6
Scott	7.2	7.7	0.3	18.5	33.1	67.7	9.2	11.7	11.2	9.4	10.1
Washington	4.8	12.9	33.3	16.5	15.7	21.2	1.7	4.9	6.6	7.6	2.5
Southern 5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE S-5-6. ESTIMATED NET IN-MIGRATION, SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 5, BY COUNTIES, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980

County	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1900-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1930-80	1900-80
Clark	-1,357	-2,083	-697	-4,137	-1,105	11,199	3,722	4,954	5,788	24,558	20,421
Crawford	-2,260	-2,014	-2,213	-6,487	-808	-1,743	-1,446	-673	1,419	-3,251	-9,738
Floyd	1,100	-624	1,683	2,159	-432	4,769	-367	-994	2,654	5,630	7,789
Harrison	-2,637	-3,443	-3,132	-9,212	-1,252	-1,166	-965	-433	5,170	1,354	-7,858
Orange	-119	-2,113	-985	-3,217	-1,392	-1,843	-1,809	-983	961	-5,066	-8,283
Scott	-521	-1,620	-1,270	-3,411	1,549	776	410	-180	1,459	4,014	603
Washington	-2,188	-2,454	-1,758	-6,400	-380	-2,149	-927	-216	1,356	-2,316	-8,716
Southern 5	-7,982	-14,351	-8,372	-30,705	-3,820	9,843	-1,382	1,475	18,807	24,923	-5,782

TABLE S-5-7. ESTIMATED NET IN-MIGRATION AS A PERCENT OF POPULATION, EACH SOUTHERN INDIANA 5 COUNTY, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980

County	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80
Clark	-4.3	-6.9	-2.4	-3.6	36.1	7.7	7.9	7.6
Crawford	-16.8	-16.7	-19.8	-8.0	-17.1	-15.6	-8.0	17.7
Floyd	3.7	-2.1	5.5	-1.2	13.6	-0.8	-1.9	4.8
Harrison	-12.2	-17.0	-16.8	-7.3	-6.8	-5.4	-2.3	25.3
Orange	-0.7	-12.3	-5.8	-8.0	-10.6	-10.7	-5.8	5.7
Scott	-6.3	-19.5	-17.1	23.2	8.6	3.6	-1.2	8.5
Washington	-11.3	-14.1	-10.6	-2.3	-12.6	-5.6	-1.2	7.0
Southern 5	-5.6	-10.6	-6.4	-2.9	7.2	-0.8	0.8	8.8

Washington County had 20,000 people in 1880; and 100 years later, its population was 22,000. Over the period, its proportion declined steadily from 14.7 percent in 1880 to the 1980 figure of 8.8 percent. The County started in fourth place in 1880, dropped to fifth in 1920, then regained fourth in 1960.

Orange County, which in 1880 had 11.2 percent of the Subarea population, increased its share over the next 50 years, reaching a high of 13.1 in 1930. Over the past five decades, this proportion has dropped sharply to a 1980 figure of 7.5 percent. The County ranked fifth in 1880, moved up to fourth in 1920, and to third in 1930 and 1940. It dropped to fourth in 1950, then fell back to fifth in 1960, and sixth in 1970. It had 14,000 people in 1880 and 19,000 100 years later.

Scott County had 8000 people in 1880, fell below 7000 by 1930, and then moved up above the 20,000 mark by 1980. It was the least populous county in the Subarea from 1880 through 1940, moved up to sixth 10 years later, and advanced another notch in 1970. Its share of the total population was 6.5 percent in 1880, bottomed out at 5.0 in 1930, and since has moved up to 8.2 percent in 1980.

Crawford County had 9.6 percent of the Subarea population and moved up over the 10 percent mark in the next decade, then had a steadily declining proportion over the next 80 years. A slight upturn in the 1970-80 period left the figure at 4.0 percent. The County population, which started at 12,000, reached a high of 14,000 in 1890 before starting a downward path which reached 8000 in 1970. The present population is just under 10,000.

Clark County gained over 60,000 people between 1880 and 1980, accounting for just over half of the Subarea gain in the process. Its rate of increase (210.5 percent) for the period was above the State growth rate and well above any other county in the Subarea. Its growth pattern was generally consistent with that of the Subarea, with virtually all of the population gain occurring after 1930. The County had two periods of slight decline between 1900 and 1910 and, since 1940, has had four consecutive decades in which it gained over 10,000 people, with the highest figure being 17,000 between 1940 and 1950.

Floyd County had a population increase of 37,000 over the 100-year period for a growth rate of 148.8 percent. It contributed 30.6 percent of the Subarea gain. While the County has had most of its growth since 1930, its record is quite different from that of Clark. It had a large increase between 1880 and 1890 and another sizable gain during the 1920s, both contributing to a gain of 10,000 between 1880 and 1930 and to the County's taking over population leadership from 1910 through 1940.

It should be noted that Floyd County did not lose its population lead after 1940 because it failed to grow. Actually, the great majority of its 100-year gain occurred after 1940, with its two periods of greatest growth between 1940 and 1960. Rather, it was a case of a growth explosion in Clark County which Floyd could not quite match.

Scott County accounted for 10.1 percent of the Subarea growth with a 12,000 increase since 1880. Its growth rate of 144.8 percent for the period, while substantial, does not tell the whole story, as the County, after a drop in population from 1880 to 1930, more than tripled in size from 1930 to 1980. In the process, the County, which had had three periods of loss before 1930, had five consecutive decades of consistent growth.

Between 1880 and 1940, Harrison County had five periods of population loss, resulting in a net decline of 4000 people. After three decades of modest growth, the County gained almost 7000 people between 1970 and 1980 to show a gain of 6000 over the 100-year period. In this span, it showed a growth rate of 27.9 percent and accounted for 5.0 percent of the total gain.

In contrast to the general Subarea pattern, Orange County had most of its modest gain of 4300 people prior to 1930. From 1930 to 1970, there was little net change in the County population; but since 1970, there has been a 1700 increase.

Washington County showed a stable or declining population pattern in the years prior to 1950, with five periods of loss over the 70 years. Since 1950, it has had a 5000 gain in population with approximately half coming since 1970. This relatively rapid increase more than balanced earlier loss, and the County had a gain of 3000 for the entire period.

Crawford County had strong growth between 1880 and 1890 and again from 1970 to 1980 but in between, with the exception of the Depression years of the thirties, showed consistent loss. Its decline of 2500 people between 1880 and 1980 marked it as the only one of the seven counties which failed to gain.

While for the entire Subarea migration was not a major net factor in population change between 1900 and 1980, Clark County did gain over 20,000 people over the period through in-movement. With three early decades of net migration loss, the County had a negative balance of over 4000 prior to 1930. After one more period of loss, the County had a turnaround and, during the 1940s, had a net gain of over 11,000 through migration. This was followed by 30 more years of lesser, but consistent, in-movement.

Although its two greatest migration gains came after 1940, Floyd County was the only one of the seven to have a positive migration balance for the 1900-1930 period. Because its periods of increase were interspersed with four decades of net migration loss, the County positive balance was limited to 7800, well below the Clark County figure.

Scott County was the only other county in the Subarea to hold its own in terms of migration, balancing off losses prior to 1930 with gains in four of the five decades since. Net in-movement was strongest between 1930 and 1940 and again over the past 10 years.

The four remaining counties (Crawford, Harrison, Orange, and Washington) all suffered relatively heavy loss through migration, but each showed net in-movement from 1970 to 1980. Crawford and Washington Counties experienced most of their loss before 1930, while Orange County had much of its negative migration between 1930 and 1970. Harrison County lost 9200 people net through migration from 1900 to 1930 but because of the gain of over 5000 in the past decade reduced that deficit for the entire period to 7900.

Subarea 6 (Evansville)

Five western Indiana counties (Perry, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburgh, and Warrick) lying along the Ohio River make up Subarea 6. Population statistics on these counties are found in Tables S-6-1 through S-6-7 and in Figure S-6.

Vanderburgh County has been the population leader over the past 100 years but dominates the picture much more today than it did in 1880. The County had 42,000 people then and in 1980 has 168,000. It contained 34.5 percent of the population in 1880 and increased its proportion so rapidly that by 1920 it accounted for over half of the total. Vanderburgh County continued to increase its share, but less rapidly, until 1960 when it peaked at 68.5 percent. In 1980, it had 61.1 percent of the population, four times that of its nearest rival.

Warrick County is the only other county in the Area which has come close to holding its share of the population. In 1880, it had 16.5 percent of the Subarea total but declined to a low of 9.1 in 1950 before moving up to its present figure of 15.1 percent. In the process, the County's population went from 20,000 in 1880 to a low of 18,000 in 1930, before moving up to its present figure of 41,000. The County ranked fourth in 1880 but moved up to second in 1910 and has held that position since.

Spencer County was second to Vanderburgh with 18.1 percent of the Subarea population in 1880. As a result of a steadily declining share which reached 6.7 percent in 1960, the County dropped to fourth in 1910 and to last in 1940. A sizable increase in the past decade which raised its share to 7.1 percent also moved it back into fourth place in 1980. The population was 22,000 in 1880 and, after going as low as 16,000 in 1960, 19,000 in 1980.

PERCENT

TABLE S-6-1. POPULATION SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 6, BY COUNTIES, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Perry	16,997	18,240	18,778	18,078	16,692	16,625	17,770	17,367	17,232	19,075	19,346
Posey	20,857	21,529	22,333	21,670	19,334	17,853	19,183	19,818	19,214	21,740	26,414
Spencer	22,122	22,060	22,407	20,676	18,400	16,713	16,211	16,174	16,074	17,134	19,361
Vanderburgh	42,193	59,809	71,769	77,438	92,293	113,320	130,783	160,422	165,794	168,772	167,515
Warrick	20,162	21,161	22,329	21,911	19,862	18,230	19,435	21,527	23,577	27,972	41,474
Southern 6	122,331	142,799	157,616	159,773	166,581	182,741	203,382	235,308	241,891	254,693	274,110

TABLE S-6-2. PERCENT OF SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 6 POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Perry	13 9	12 8	11 9	11 3	10 0	9 1	8 7	7 4	7 1	7 5	7 1
Posey	17 0	15 1	14 2	13 6	11 6	9 8	9 4	8 4	7 9	8 5	9 6
Spencer	18 1	15 4	14 2	12 9	11 1	9 1	8 0	6 9	6 7	6 7	7 1
Vanderburgh	34 5	41 9	45 5	48 5	55 4	62 0	64 3	68 2	68 5	66 3	61 1
Warrick	16 5	14 8	14 2	13 7	11 9	10 0	9 6	9 1	9 8	11 0	15 1
Southern 6	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0

FIGURE S-6. VANDERBURGH AND WARRICK COUNTY POPULATIONS AS A PERCENT OF SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 6, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

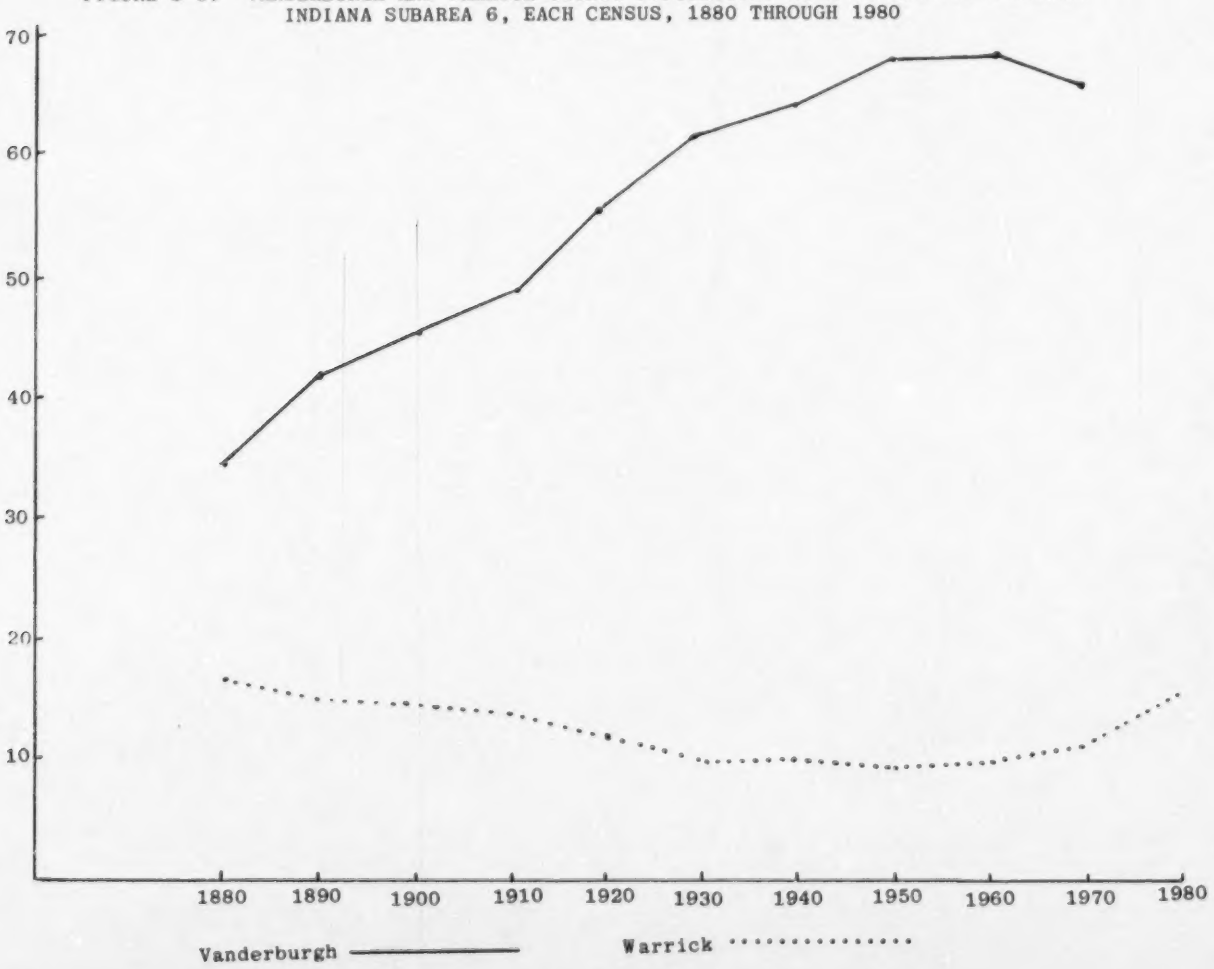


TABLE S-6-3. POPULATION INCREASE, EACH SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 6 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Perry	1,243	538	700	-1,386	-67	1,145	-403	-135	1,843	271	2,349
Posey	672	804	663	-2,336	1,481	1,330	635	604	2,526	4,674	5,557
Spencer	62	347	1,731	-2,276	1,687	502	-37	-100	1,060	2,227	-2,761
Vanderburgh	17,616	11,960	5,669	14,855	21,027	17,463	29,639	5,372	2,978	-1,257	125,322
Warrick	999	1,168	418	-2,049	-1,632	1,205	2,092	2,050	4,395	13,502	21,312
Southern 6	20,468	14,817	2,157	6,808	16,160	20,641	31,926	6,583	12,802	19,417	151,779

TABLE S-6-4. PERCENT POPULATION INCREASE, EACH SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 6 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Perry	7.3	2.9	-3.7	-7.7	0.4	6.9	-2.3	-0.8	10.7	1.4	13.8
Posey	3.2	3.7	-3.0	-10.8	7.7	7.4	3.3	-3.0	13.1	21.5	26.6
Spencer	0.3	1.6	-7.7	-11.0	9.2	-3.0	0.2	0.6	6.6	13.0	-12.5
Vanderburgh	41.8	20.0	7.9	19.2	22.8	15.4	22.7	3.3	1.8	-0.7	297.0
Warrick	5.0	5.5	-1.9	-9.4	8.2	6.6	10.8	9.5	18.6	48.3	105.7
Southern 6	16.7	10.4	1.4	4.3	9.7	11.3	15.7	2.8	5.3	7.6	124.1

TABLE S-6-5. POPULATION INCREASE AS A PERCENT OF SUBAREA INCREASE, EACH SOUTHERN INDIANA 6 COUNTY, BETWEEN CENSUSES, 1880-1980

County	1880-90	1890-00	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1880-1980
Perry	6.1	3.6	-32.5	20.4	0.4	5.6	1.3	2.1	14.4	1.4	1.6
Posey	3.3	5.4	30.7	-34.3	9.2	6.4	2.0	-9.2	19.7	24.1	3.7
Spencer	0.3	2.3	80.2	-33.4	10.4	2.4	0.1	1.5	8.3	11.5	-1.8
Vanderburgh	86.0	80.8	262.8	-218.2	130.1	84.6	92.8	81.6	23.3	-6.5	82.5
Warrick	4.9	7.9	-19.4	-30.1	10.1	5.8	6.6	31.2	34.3	69.5	14.0
Southern 6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE S-6-6. ESTIMATED NET IN-MIGRATION, SOUTHERN INDIANA SUBAREA 6, BY COUNTIES, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980

County	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1900-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1930-80	1900-80
Perry	-2,009	-3,622	-2,166	-7,797	-671	-2,573	-3,028	-72	-730	-7,074	-14,871
Posey	-2,094	-4,241	-3,160	-9,495	432	-1,128	-3,043	941	3,453	655	-8,840
Spencer	-2,140	-4,081	-3,441	-9,662	-1,501	-1,322	-1,812	33	1,623	-2,979	-12,641
Vanderburgh	3,163	11,995	14,956	30,114	13,703	13,591	-20,783	-10,834	-7,745	-12,068	18,046
Warrick	-1,100	-3,880	-3,408	-8,388	332	297	-1,016	2,239	10,537	12,389	4,001
Southern 6	-4,180	-3,829	2,781	-5,228	12,295	8,865	-29,682	-7,693	7,138	-9,077	-14,305

TABLE S-6-7. ESTIMATED NET IN-MIGRATION AS A PERCENT OF POPULATION, EACH SOUTHERN INDIANA 6 COUNTY, EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1900-1980

County	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80
Perry	-10.7	-20.0	-13.0	4.0	-14.5	-17.4	0.4	-3.8
Posey	-9.4	-19.6	-16.3	2.4	-5.9	-15.4	4.9	15.9
Spencer	-9.6	-19.7	-18.7	-9.0	-8.2	-11.2	0.2	9.5
Vanderburgh	4.4	15.5	16.2	12.1	10.4	-13.0	-6.5	-4.6
Warrick	-4.9	-17.7	-17.2	1.8	1.5	-4.7	9.5	37.7
Southern 6	-2.7	-2.4	1.7	6.7	4.4	-12.6	-3.2	2.8

Posey had 21,000 people in 1880 and 100 years later, 26,000. Its share of the population dropped from 17.0 percent in 1880 to 9.8 in 1930, but it was able to hold its third position for that entire period. The relative decline was slowed in the ensuing years, and the trend reversed in the past 10, so that the 1980 figure was 9.6 percent, with the County maintaining its third place for the whole time.

Perry County was the least populous county in the Subarea in 1880 and holds that position today, but it outranked Spencer from 1940 through 1970. The County's share of the population declined steadily from 13.9 percent in 1880 to 7.4 percent in 1950 before stabilizing. Perry had 17,000 people 100 years ago and at present, just over 19,000.

Vanderburgh County, in addition to being the most populous in the Subarea, has also had the fastest growth rate over the past century (297.0 percent), as it almost quadrupled its population in the period. In increasing by over 125,000 people between 1880 and 1980, it accounted for 82.5 percent of the total Area growth. Its greatest gain was between 1940 and 1950, when it added almost 30,000 people, but it also gained over 20,000 people between 1920 and 1930 and had four other decades of more than 10,000 growth. After 1950, the rate of increase slowed down; and since 1970, it has had a small loss.

Warrick County is the only other county making a sizable contribution to the Subarea growth, with a gain of 21,000 or 14.0 percent of the total increase. After slow growth from 1880 to 1900, the County fell into a 30-year period of loss. From 1930 to 1970, it had slow but steady growth, but an increase of over 13,000 between 1970 and 1980 resulted in an overall doubling of population.

Posey County had a 100-year growth rate of 26.6 percent based on a total increase of 5500 people. The County had four decades of population loss, between 1900 and 1930 and during the 1950s, and it has only been a strong growth pattern over the past 20 years that has enabled it to emerge with a gain for the entire period.

Perry County lost population between 1900 and 1930 and, after a gain of over 1000 during the Depression years, had two more periods of loss. Increases from 1880 to 1890 and from 1960 to 1970 have been major factors in its total gain of 2300 people.

Except for the 1890s, Spencer County had losses in every decade from 1880 to 1960. A gain of over 3000 in the years after 1960 was not sufficient to balance the previous loss, and the County had almost 2800 fewer people in 1980 than a century before.

Vanderburgh County gained 18,000 people net from 1900 to 1980 through in-migration, but that figure does not reflect the true migration pattern. The County gained 30,000 people by migration prior to 1930 and lost 12,000 after that. When the figures are broken down even more, it is seen that there were two more decades of heavy in-migration after 1930, and that the County actually lost almost 40,000 people net by out-movement after 1950.

Warrick County is the only other county in the Subarea with a positive migration balance, with a net plus of 4000. The pattern of movement into Warrick County is directly opposite to that of Vanderburgh County; as while Vanderburgh was gaining through in-movement of population prior to 1930, Warrick was suffering rather heavy out-movement. On the other hand, the growth period after 1960 for Warrick County was a period of loss for Vanderburgh.

Posey had a net loss of almost 9000 people through migration from 1900 to 1980, with the negative balance attributable to the years prior to 1930. From 1900 to 1960, the County held its own in migration only during the 1930s; but since 1960, it has had a net gain through in-movement of over 4000.

Spencer County lost almost 10,000 people net by migration prior to 1930 and continued to have slower, but still substantial, out-movement for the next three decades. After holding its own in the 1960s, it picked up some 1600 persons from 1970 to 1980, still leaving a migration deficit of nearly 13,000.

Perry County was the heaviest migration loser in the Subarea with a negative balance of almost 15,000 split almost evenly before and after 1930. It was the only county in the Subarea to have no period of migration gain; though between 1960 and 1970, migration was not a factor in population change in the County.

Vanderburgh County has been the Subarea population leader over the last 100 years and since 1920 has had over half the total population. Though its position is not threatened, it has lost some ground to Warrick County over the past 20 years. Vanderburgh County has also been the fastest growing county in the Subarea since 1880, though not for the past 30 years. It also has had the most net gain through net migration, though since 1950, it has experienced heavy losses through out-movement.

VIII. YESTERDAY, TODAY, AND TOMORROW

As is true in many other fields, relationships between past, present, and future population statistics are neither straightforward nor easy to determine. Nevertheless, in attempting to project future population trends, it is necessary to examine developments that have occurred and those that are occurring.

Four such comparisons of trends and their future implications are offered here: (1) Indiana and the Great Lakes States; (2) The Great Lakes States and the United States; (3) Indiana Areas and Subareas; (4) Urban, Suburban, and Rural Areas of Indiana.

(1) Indiana and the Great Lakes States

As indicated in Section I, Indiana's growth rate between 1880 and 1930 lagged behind that of the East North Central Region (Great Lakes States) as a whole. As a result, the State's share of the Region population declined steadily from 17.7 percent in 1880 to 12.8 percent 50 years later.

While the State did suffer a severe drop in its proportion of the Region population, a more careful study of the data reveals that much of the decline can be attributed to the fact that Indiana developed earlier than the other Great Lakes States except Ohio. Thus, in a way, by 1880, Indiana had more nearly reached its potential than had Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and these three states might be expected to have a more rapid growth rate in the subsequent years. This, in fact, took place, accounting for much, if perhaps not all, of the decline in Indiana's share of the Region's population. Ohio's proportion of the Regional population also dropped over this period, though not as much as that of the Hoosier State.

With the development of the auto industry, Michigan's share of the Region's population continued to increase after 1930, but that of Illinois dropped in approximately the same amount. Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin each maintained almost a steady share of the Regional total in the period from 1930 to 1980. As a matter of fact, from 1970 to 1980, when Indiana's growth rate was at the lowest level in its history as a state, the State actually increased its proportion of the Great Lakes States' population. This, of course, occurred because the Regional level of growth was even below the 5.7 percent figure for Indiana.

At the present time, it would seem reasonable to expect that Indiana's future population change will be compatible with that of the East North Central States as a whole. Thus, the State should continue to maintain its share of close to 13 percent of the Region's population.

(2) The Great Lakes States and the United States

Just as Indiana's share of the Great Lakes States' population declined after 1880, so did the Great Lakes States' proportion of the national total, dropping from 22.4 to 19.8 percent between 1880 and 1910. This was not because the East North Central States were growing at a slow rate, but rather because the West South Central, Mountain, and Pacific States were experiencing explosive growth at that time.

From 1910 to 1960, the Great Lakes States retained approximately 20 percent of the national population even though their growth rate was slightly below the previous pace. This was possible because, over the period, the previously high growth rate of the West Central States declined to the national average. At the same time, the growth rate of the Mountain States also dropped and did not accelerate again until the coming of World War II.

Even though in 1980 the Great Lakes States remained the most populous region in the country, their share of the United States total declined from 20.2 percent in 1960 to 18.4 percent 20 years later. Unlike the previous relative loss at the turn of the century, this drop was due more to a slowing rate of growth than to explosive expansion of other sectors of the country. It is true that the Pacific States continued to experience a rapid growth rate and were joined by the Mountain States and, after 1960, by the West South Central States and the South Atlantic States, but their growth rate was decidedly lower than that for the 1880-1930 period.

One specific factor in the decline of the East North Central States is the fact that, by conservative estimate, the five states lost over 1.3 million people net by out-migration between 1970 and 1980. Probably much of this loss was to the South Atlantic States, which, over the same 10 years, had a net gain of over four million persons through migration.

Although in 1980 the East North Central States led the South Atlantic States by almost five million people, it is not unreasonable to assume that within the next decade this lead will be seriously challenged. If the present state of affairs continues, it would be a good bet that the South Atlantic Region will be the Nation's population leader by the year 2000. Although the population of the Pacific States is considerably less than that of the Middle Atlantic Region, the Pacific Region seems more likely to be a future challenger than the Middle Atlantic. Both these assumptions are based on the trend that has prevailed since 1960 and been accelerated in the past 10 years.

In support of the continuation of recent trends are a number of factors, including:

Climate
Declining Energy Resources
Labor Conditions (Less unionization, lower wages)
Relatively New Acceptance of Nonwhite Racial Groups in South and West
Tenuous Status of Automotive and Steel Industries

While there are undoubtedly a number of factors which might contribute to a reversal of the Great Lakes Region's relative decline, potential water shortage is a major consideration. Compared to the South and West, this Area is relatively well off in terms of this resource.

(3) Indiana Areas and Subareas

As has been stated in Section IV, Indiana has been divided into three Areas and 13 Subareas for health planning purposes. Data on the years each of these Areas and Subareas had its highest and lowest proportion of the State's population are given in Table VIII-1. This information provides a rough indicator of the relative growth patterns of the various sectors of the State.

Between 1880 and 1960, Northern Indiana increased its share of the State's population from 25.5 to 36.5 percent. Over the past 20 years, however, this pattern has been reversed, and the proportion has declined. The Gary Subarea and the South Bend Subarea each followed this general pattern, with each having its low point in 1880, its peak in 1960, and a relative decline in the past two decades. For the Fort Wayne Subarea, however, the picture has been different. Subarea 3's proportion of the State population peaked at 13.1 percent in 1890 and declined over the next 60 years before stabilizing and then turning up.

TABLE VIII-1. YEARS OF HIGHEST AND LOWEST PROPORTION OF INDIANA POPULATION, EACH GEOGRAPHIC AREA AND SUBAREA, 1880-1980

			Proportion of State's Population	
Area	Subarea	Principal City	Highest Year	Lowest Year
Northern			1960	1880
	1	Gary, etc.	1960	1880
	2	South Bend	1950-60	1880
	3	Fort Wayne	1890	1950-60
Central			1970	1880
	1	Indianapolis	1970	1880
	2	Anderson, etc.	1900	1980
	3	Kokomo, etc.	1900	1880
	4	Lafayette	1880	1970
Southern			1880	1970
	1	Terre Haute	1910	1980
	2	Bloomington	1910	1960
	3	Columbus	1880	1960-70
	4	Vincennes	1890	1980
	5	New Albany, etc.	1880	1940
	6	Evansville	1890	1970

While Central Indiana's rate of growth over the past 100 years has not been as high as that of Northern Indiana, it has followed the same pattern, increasing its proportion of the State's population each decade until 1970. In the process, it went from 35.5 to 40.1 percent of Indiana's population before dropping back slightly in the past decade.

As might be expected, the Indianapolis Subarea followed the same general pattern as the Area as a whole and was, in fact, responsible for the upward trend. Similarly, Marion County's loss of population between 1970 and 1980 is the major factor in Central Indiana's relative decline for that period.

The other three Subareas had basically different patterns from Subarea 1. The Anderson Subarea had a large population boost between 1890 and 1900 when the gas industry was at a peak in the Region and reached its highest proportion of the State's population in 1900. For the past 80 years, with the exception of the Depression years, its share has declined, with its low point to date in 1980. The trends in the Kokomo Subarea have been essentially the same as those in Subarea 2, but Subarea 3 had more rapid relative growth before 1900 and a slower decline in the subsequent years. As a result, while the Subarea peaked in 1900, it has not yet reached the low proportion of the State's population it held in 1880.

Trends in the Lafayette Subarea have been different from those in the other three Central Indiana Sectors. Subarea 3 had its peak population proportion in 1880 and declined in relative importance over the next nine decades before showing a reversal in the past 10 years. Its profile might be considered a mirror image of that of Central Indiana as a whole or Subarea 1.

With Northern and Central Indiana each showing relative population gain from 1880 to 1960, it is obvious that the third Area, Southern Indiana, showed a declining share of the State's population. From its leadership position with 39.0 percent of the State total in 1880, Southern Indiana showed a sharp, steady decline to a proportion of 23.7 percent in 1970. Only during the Depression years and in the 1960s did this decline moderate. The Area's only period of relative growth has been over the past 10 years.

Since Southern Indiana has had no dominant Subarea, it is not surprising that each of its six Subareas has had somewhat different growth patterns, none of which coincided exactly with that of the whole Area.

The Terre Haute Subarea, buoyed by the mining boom in Southwestern Indiana in the early years of the 20th Century, reached its relative peak in 1910 and has shown a decline in its proportion of the State population each decade since. The Bloomington Subarea was also affected by the mining industry and peaked in its population share in 1910. It also had a period of steady decline in the subsequent years; but unlike Subarea 1, this drop ended in 1960, and it has been on the upturn since.

In terms of population, the Columbus Subarea was the most rapidly declining sector of the State between 1880 and 1930, with its proportion of the total population dropping from 9.3 to 4.7 percent over that period. While the next 50 years did not show a dramatic reversal, Subarea 3, which bottomed out in 1960, did maintain a relatively steady share of Indiana's population between 1930 and 1980.

The Vincennes Area had a relative population increase between 1880 and 1890, but the latter year proved to be its peak year in proportion of the State's population. Over the past nine decades, its share has steadily declined, with 1980 marking the lowest point to date.

From 1880 to 1940, the New Albany Subarea followed the lead of Southern Indiana and had six straight periods when its share of the Hoosier population decreased. With the coming of World War II, however, this pattern has stabilized; and particularly over the past decade, there is considerable evidence of an upturn.

The Evansville Subarea has experienced a somewhat complex pattern of population growth over the past 100 years. After having its highest share of Indiana population in 1890, it had a decreasing importance for the next 50 years. The coming of World War II changed this trend; and in the War and early post-War years, it experienced an increase in its proportion before reverting to its earlier pattern in the 20 years after 1950. During the 1970s, the Subarea showed some evidence of beginning a new period of relative growth.

The diversified patterns of population change exhibited by the three Areas and 13 Subareas cannot be explained completely on the basis of any specific series of developments. They are, however, related to urban, suburban, and rural population changes to be discussed in later paragraphs.

It is readily apparent that it is not a simple matter to project future Indiana growth from the patterns that have transpired over the past 100 years. There are, however, certain questions that need to be asked in attempting any forecast:

Is Southern Indiana's relative growth in the 1970s a temporary aberration, or will it continue to cut into Northern and Central Indiana's share of the State?

Will Fort Wayne become the leading Subarea in Northern Indiana, continuing the trend which started in 1960?

In the immediate future, will the Lafayette Subarea be the leading growth area in Central Indiana as it was in the past decade?

Will the New Albany, Bloomington, and Columbus Subareas maintain their pace of the 1970s when they led Indiana in rate of growth?

These are just a sample of the questions that demand answers in any attempt to project Indiana's Regional growth patterns to the end of the century and beyond.

(4) Urban, Suburban, and Rural Areas of Indiana

While there are many possible axes of classification that might be used, Indiana counties can be roughly divided into three types: Urban, Suburban, and Rural. Without attempting a hard and fast delineation, Urban Counties are considered to be those with a large, central city; Suburban Counties, those surrounding or adjacent to Urban Counties; Rural Counties are those not containing a large city and not adjacent to a large, central city. Using this framework, it is possible to break the 100 years between 1880 and 1980 into five distinct periods of population change (Table VIII-2).

The period between 1880 and 1930 is characterized by the growth of large cities and urban counties. Over that period, the 10 largest counties in the State expanded their share of Indiana population from 22.6 to 41.3 percent. Large cities experienced a similar relative expansion, with the 10 most populous cities moving from 11.9 to 32.6 percent of the State's population during the 50 years. A similar trend was observed in the next 15 cities, which had 4.2 percent of the Hoosier population in 1880 and 10.5 percent in 1930.

While the larger counties were expanding rapidly, the small, rural counties were declining both relatively and actually. In 1880, the 10 smallest counties in the State contained 84,000 people (4.2 percent of the Indiana total); but by 1930, the comparable figures were 80,000 and 2.5 percent.

TABLE VIII-2. PATTERNS OF POPULATION CHANGE, INDIANA, 1880 TO 1980

Period	Pattern
1880-1930	Rapid growth of urban counties and large cities. Actual as well as relative decline in rural counties. No suburban counties in present sense of the word.
1930-1940	Depression years brought people back to the farm. Urban counties continued rapid growth, but not cities. Decline of rural counties temporarily stopped. Suburbia not yet a factor in growth.
1940-1960	Urban counties continue to grow more rapidly than the State; cities do not. Rural areas resume relative decline. Suburban areas begin growth experience.
1960-1970	Urban counties growth slowed to State rate. Large cities decline in relative importance. Rural counties continue decline. Suburban counties show expanded growth.
1970-1980	Urban counties show no net growth. Large cities have population decline. Rural counties show actual and relative growth. Suburban counties continue rapid growth.

The present day suburban counties could be more aptly classified as rural in this period, and their growth patterns were typically rural.

The last three decades of this period were particularly difficult on the rural areas; as between 1900 and 1930, an average of 59 of Indiana's 92 counties lost population each decade, and there were 61 counties, almost all rural, whose 1930 population was below the 1900 figure.

With the coming of the Depression in the early 1930s, a temporary change occurred in Indiana's growth patterns. Many people moved from the cities back to the farm, resulting in a temporary stop to the decline of population in the rural areas. The large urban counties continued to expand their share of the State population, but the growth of the cities slowed down to the State rate. To the present day, the city growth rate has not again exceeded the State's except for an artifact caused by the creation of Unigov in Marion County in the late 1960s.

Suburbs were still no factor in Hoosier population growth during the 1930s.

With the coming of World War II, a new growth pattern was created in the 1940-1960 period. Urban counties continued to expand their share of the population, while the large cities did not.

For the first time, the suburban counties became a factor in the picture of population change, as areas which had formerly been essentially rural began shifting their focus to the cities and the central, urban counties. This period was essentially the beginning of the "bedroom community" in Indiana; and with it, the counties' growth patterns shifted from the declining rural mode to the expansion of the urban areas.

Those counties which remained in the rural classification tended to revert back to the pre-1930 model of relative and, frequently, actual population loss.

From 1960 to 1970, growth of urban counties continued but slowed to the State rate of increase. At the same time, more cities over 5,000 lost population than in any previous decade, and the overall city growth rate was less than that of the State.

Suburban counties showed expanded growth to become the leading force for population increase in Indiana.

Rural counties continued their negative role, showing relative, if not actual, population decline.

The 1970s introduced a population revolution (not necessarily permanent in effect) in Indiana and in the United States. For the first time in at least 100 years, rural counties grew and showed a faster rate of increase than urban counties. Even the least populous 10 counties increased their share of Indiana's population during this period.

A paradox related to this situation is that, even though the State had its lowest rate of growth in history between 1970 and 1980, more counties (57 compared to a previous high of 46) than ever before had positive net in-migration. Only 12 counties (a record low) lost population, but five of these ranked in the top 10 in population.

As has been indicated, while the rural areas were growing, the urban areas were standing still or declining. As a group, urban counties showed no growth and a marked decline in their share of the Hoosier population. Cities fared even worse with 8 of the 10 leaders losing population including all five cities of over 100,000 population. Going further, 40 of the 102 places of over 5,000 listed in the 1980 Census lost population, a figure which compares with the previous high of 24 set 10 years before.

Suburban growth patterns appeared little changed with these counties experiencing continued rapid growth well in excess of the State's.

Will the phenomena that led to the rural resurgence of the 1970s persist into the 1980s and beyond? Obviously, this is a question which demographers will be examining carefully as post-1980 population information begins to become available, since the success of any future projections may depend on the correct answer.

Whatever the answer to that question may be, it would seem likely that there are clues to future population performance in past and present trends. Just how to interpret these effectively is another matter.

APPENDIX A. INDIANA POPULATION BY COUNTY, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
INDIANA	1,978,301	2,192,404	2,516,462	2,700,876	2,930,390	3,238,503	3,427,796	3,934,224	4,662,498	5,193,669	5,490,179
Adams	15,385	20,181	22,232	21,840	20,503	19,957	21,254	22,393	24,643	26,871	29,619
Allen	54,763	66,689	77,270	93,386	114,303	146,743	155,084	183,722	232,196	280,455	294,335
Bartholomew	22,777	23,867	24,594	24,813	23,887	24,864	28,276	36,108	48,198	57,022	65,088
Benton	11,108	11,903	13,123*	12,688	12,206	11,886	11,117	11,462	11,912	11,262	10,218
Blackford	8,020	10,461	17,213*	15,820	14,084	13,617	13,783	14,026	14,792	15,888	15,570
Boone	25,922	26,572	26,321	24,673	23,575	22,290	22,081	23,993	27,543	30,870	36,446
Brown	10,264	10,308	9,727	7,975	7,019	5,168	6,189	6,209	7,024	9,057	12,377
Carroll	18,345	20,021*	19,953	17,970	16,315	15,049	15,410	16,010	16,934	17,734	19,722
Cass	27,611	31,152	34,545	36,368	38,333	34,518	36,908	38,793	40,931	40,456	40,936
Clark	28,610	30,259	31,835	30,260	29,381	30,764	31,020	48,330	62,795	75,876	88,838
Clay	25,854	30,536	34,285*	32,535	29,447	26,479	25,365	23,918	24,207	23,933	24,862
Clinton	23,472	27,370	28,202	26,674	27,737	27,329	28,411	29,734	30,765	30,547	31,545
Crawford	12,356	13,941*	13,476	12,057	11,201	10,160	10,171	9,289	8,379	8,033	9,820
Daviess	21,552	26,227	29,914*	27,747	26,856	25,832	26,163	26,762	26,636	26,602	27,836
Dearborn	26,671	23,364	22,194	21,396	20,083	21,056	23,053	25,141	28,674	29,430	34,291
Decatur	19,779	19,277	19,518	18,793	17,813	17,308	17,722	18,218	20,019	22,738	23,841
DeKalb	20,225	24,307	25,711	25,054	25,600	24,911	24,756	26,023	28,271	30,837	33,606
Delaware	22,926	30,131	49,624	51,414	56,377	67,270	74,963	90,252	110,938	129,219*	128,587
Dubois	15,992	20,253	20,357	19,843	19,915	20,553	22,579	23,785	27,463	30,934	34,238
Elkhart	33,454	39,201	45,052	49,008	56,384	68,875	72,634	84,512	106,790	126,529	137,330
Fayette	11,394	12,630	13,495	14,415	17,142	19,243	19,411	23,391	24,454	26,216	28,272
Floyd	24,590	29,458	30,118	30,293	30,661	34,655	35,061	43,955	51,397	55,622	61,169
Fountain	20,228	19,558	21,446*	20,439	18,823	17,971	18,299	17,836	18,706	18,257	19,033
Franklin	20,092*	18,366	16,388	15,335	14,806	18,498	14,412	16,034	17,015	16,943	19,612
Fulton	14,301	16,746	17,453	16,879	16,478	15,038	15,577	16,565	16,957	16,984	19,335
Gibson	22,742	24,920	30,099	30,137	29,201	29,202	30,709	30,720	29,949	30,444	33,156
Grant	23,618	31,493	54,693	51,426	51,353	51,066	55,813	62,156	75,741	83,955*	80,934
Greene	22,996	24,379	28,530	36,873*	36,770	31,481	31,330	27,886	26,327	26,894	30,416
Hamilton	24,801	26,123	29,914	27,026	24,222	23,444	24,614	28,491	40,132	54,532	82,381
Hancock	17,123	17,829	19,189	19,030	17,210	16,605	17,302	20,332	26,665	35,096	43,939
Harrison	21,326	20,786	21,702	20,232	18,656	17,254	17,106	17,858	19,207	20,423	27,276
Hendricks	22,981	21,498	21,292	20,840	20,291	19,725	20,151	24,594	40,896	53,974	69,804
Henry	24,016	23,879	25,088	29,758	34,682	35,238	40,208	45,505	48,899	52,603	53,336
Howard	19,584	26,186	28,575	33,177	43,965	46,696	47,752	54,498	69,509	83,198	86,896
Huntington	21,805	27,644	28,901	28,982	31,671	29,073	29,931	31,400	33,814	34,970	35,596
Jackson	23,050	24,139	26,633	24,727	24,228	23,731	26,612	28,237	30,556	33,187	36,523
Jasper	9,464	11,185	14,292	13,044	13,961	13,388	14,397	17,031	18,842	20,429	26,138

	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Jay	19,282	23,478	26,818*	24,961	23,318	20,846	22,601	23,157	22,572	23,575	23,239
Jefferson	25,977	24,507	22,913	20,483	20,709	19,182	19,912	21,613	24,061	27,006	30,419
Jennings	16,453	14,608	15,757	14,203	13,280	11,800	13,680	15,250	17,267	19,454	22,854
Johnson	19,537	19,561	20,223	20,394	20,739	21,706	22,493	26,183	43,704	61,138	77,240
Knox	26,324	28,044	32,746	39,183	46,195*	43,813	43,973	43,415	41,561	41,546	41,838
Kosciusko	26,494	28,645	29,109	27,936	27,120	27,488	29,561	33,002	40,373	48,127	59,555
LaGrange	15,630	15,615	15,284	15,148	14,009	13,780	14,352	15,347	17,380	20,890	25,550
Lake	15,091	23,886	37,892	82,864	159,957	261,310	293,195	368,152	513,269	546,253*	522,965
LaPorte	30,985	34,445	38,386	45,797	50,443	60,490	63,660	76,808	95,111	105,342	108,632
Lawrence	18,543	19,792	25,729	30,625	28,228	35,583	35,045	34,346	36,564	38,038	42,472
Madison	27,527	36,487	70,470	65,224	69,151	82,888	88,575	103,911	125,819	138,451	139,336
Marion	102,782	141,156	197,227	263,661	348,061	422,666	460,926	551,777	697,567	792,299*	765,233
Marshall	23,414	23,818	25,119	24,175	23,744	25,077	25,935	29,468	32,443	34,986	39,155
Martin	13,475	13,973	14,711*	12,950	11,865	10,103	10,300	10,678	10,608	10,969	11,001
Miami	24,083	25,823	28,344	29,350	28,668	29,032	27,926	28,201	38,000	39,246	39,820
Monroe	15,875	17,673	20,873	23,426	24,519	35,974	36,534	50,080	59,225	84,849	98,387
Montgomery	27,316	28,025	29,388	29,296	28,490	26,980	27,231	29,122	32,089	33,930	35,501
Morgan	18,900	18,643	20,457	21,182	20,010	19,424	19,801	23,726	33,875	44,176	51,999
Newton	8,167	8,803	10,448	10,504	10,144	9,841	10,775	11,006	11,502	11,606	14,844
Noble	22,956	23,359	23,533	24,009	22,470	22,404	22,776	25,075	28,162	31,382	35,443
Ohio	5,563*	4,955	4,724	4,329	4,024	3,747	3,782	4,223	4,165	4,289	5,114
Orange	14,363	14,678	16,854	17,192	16,974	17,459	17,311	16,879	16,877	16,968	18,677
Owen	15,901*	15,040	15,149	14,053	12,760	11,351	12,090	11,763	11,400	12,163	15,840
Parke	19,460	20,296	23,000*	22,214	18,875	16,561	17,358	15,674	14,804	14,600	16,372
Perry	16,997	18,240	18,778	18,078	16,692	16,625	17,770	17,367	17,232	19,075	19,346
Pike	16,383	18,544	20,486*	19,684	18,684	16,361	17,045	14,995	12,797	12,281	13,465
Porter	17,227	18,052	19,175	20,540	20,256	22,821	27,836	40,076	60,279	87,114	119,816
Posey	20,857	21,529	22,333	21,670	19,334	17,853	19,183	19,818	19,214	21,740	26,414
Pulaski	9,851	11,233	14,033*	13,312	12,385	11,195	12,056	12,493	12,837	12,534	13,258
Putnam	22,501	22,335	21,478	20,520	19,880	20,448	20,839	22,950	24,927	26,932	29,163
Randolph	26,435	28,085	28,653	29,013	26,484	24,859	26,766	27,141	28,434	28,915	29,997
Ripley	21,627	19,350	19,881	19,452	18,694	18,078	18,898	18,763	20,641	21,138	24,398
Rush	19,238	19,034	20,148	19,349	19,241	19,412	18,927	19,799	20,393*	20,352	19,604
St. Joseph	33,178	42,457	58,881	84,312	103,304	160,033	161,823	205,058	238,614	245,045*	241,617
Scott	8,343	7,833	8,307	8,323	7,424	6,664	8,978	11,519	14,643	17,144	20,422
Shelby	25,257	25,454	26,491	26,802	25,982	26,552	25,953	28,026	34,093	37,797	39,887
Spencer	22,122	22,060	22,407*	20,676	18,400	16,713	16,211	16,174	16,074	17,134	19,361
Starke	5,105	7,339	10,431	10,567	10,278	10,620	12,258	15,282	17,911	19,280	21,997
Steuben	14,645	14,478	15,219	14,274	13,360	13,386	13,740	17,087	17,184	20,159	24,694

	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Sullivan	20,336	21,877	26,005	32,439*	31,630	28,133	27,014	23,567	21,721	19,889	21,107
Switzerland	13,336*	12,514	11,840	9,914	9,311	8,432	8,167	7,599	7,092	6,306	7,153
Tippecanoe	35,966	35,078	38,659	40,063	42,813	47,535	51,020	74,473	89,122	109,378	121,702
Tipton	14,407	18,157	19,116*	17,459	16,152	15,208	15,135	15,566	15,856	16,650	16,819
Union	7,573*	7,006	6,748	6,260	6,021	5,880	6,017	6,412	6,457	6,582	6,860
Vanderburgh	42,193	59,809	71,769	77,438	92,293	113,320	130,783	160,422	165,794	168,772*	167,515
Vermillion	12,025	13,154	15,252	18,865	27,625*	23,238	21,787	19,723	17,683	16,793	18,229
Vigo	45,658	50,195	62,035	87,930	100,212	98,861	99,709	105,160	108,458	114,528*	112,385
Wabash	25,241	27,126	28,235	26,926	27,231	25,170	26,601	29,047	32,605	35,553	36,640
Warren	11,497*	10,955	11,371	10,899	9,699	9,167	9,055	8,535	8,545	8,705	8,976
Warrick	20,162	21,161	22,329	21,911	19,862	18,230	19,435	21,527	23,577	27,972	41,474
Washington	18,955	18,619	19,409	17,445	16,645	16,285	17,008	16,520	17,819	19,278	21,932
Wayne	38,613	37,628	38,970	43,757	48,136	54,809	59,229	68,566	74,039	79,109*	76,058
Wells	18,442	21,514	23,449	22,418	20,509	18,411	19,099	19,564	21,220	23,821	25,401
White	13,795	15,671	19,138	17,602	17,351	15,831	17,037	18,042	19,709	20,995	23,867
Whitley	16,941	17,768	17,328	16,892	15,660	15,931	17,001	18,828	20,954	23,395	26,215

*Year of greatest population. If no asterisk appears, 1980 is highest year.

APPENDIX B. POPULATION OF INDIANA INCORPORATED PLACES LISTED IN 1980 CENSUS, EACH CENSUS, 1880 THROUGH 1980

Place	County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Advance	Boone	—	—	—	416	417	358	365	413	463	561*	559
Akron	Fulton	—	—	—	768	930	932	990	946	958	1,019	1,045
Adams	Montgomery	220	272*	241	209	167	163	155	163	144	145	178
Albany	Delaware-Randolph	249	571	2,116	1,289	1,333	1,413	1,623	1,846	2,132	2,293	2,625
Albion	Noble	926	1,229	1,324	1,213	1,142	1,108	1,234	1,341	1,325	1,498	1,637
Alexandria	Madison	488	715	7,221*	5,096	4,172	4,408	4,801	5,147	5,582	5,600	6,028
Alfordsville	Daviess	—	—	—	—	—	90	106	101	121	105	132
Alton	Crawford	259	277*	238	161	128	109	78	71	57	56	64
Altona	DeKalb	—	—	—	349	382*	342	340	344	313	269	263
Ambia	Benton	253	293	438	359	459	433	603*	356	351	300	274
Amboy	Miami	208	402	402	521*	460	431	450	414	446	473	450
Amo	Hendricks	—	—	—	—	274	278	288	354	437	422	444
Anderson	Madison	4,126	10,741	20,178	22,476	29,767	39,804	41,572	46,820	49,061	70,787*	64,695
Andrews	Huntington	454	1,390*	746	956	1,071	883	954	1,083	1,132	1,207	1,243
Angola	Steuben	1,280	1,840	2,141	2,610	2,650	2,665	3,141	5,081	4,746	5,117	5,486
Arcadia	Hamilton	433	670	1,413	990	1,060	912	968	1,073	1,271	1,338	1,801
Argos	Marshall	622	1,101	1,307	1,088	1,111	1,211	1,190	1,284	1,339	1,393	1,547
Ashley	DeKalb-Steuben	—	—	1,040*	639	618	623	675	680	721	721	841
Atlanta	Hamilton	—	—	1,000*	876	678	551	479	613	602	620	657
Attica	Fountain	2,150	2,320	3,005	3,335	3,392	3,700	3,760	3,862	4,341*	4,262	3,[illegible]
Auburn	DeKalb	1,542	2,415	3,396	3,919	4,650	5,088	5,415	5,879	6,350	7,388	8,122
Aurora	Dearborn	4,435	3,929	3,645	4,410	4,299	4,386	4,828*	4,780	4,119	4,293	3,816
Austin	Scott	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,906	3,838	4,902*	4,857
Avilla	Noble	446	576	658	579	537	559	534	669	919	881	1,272
Bainbridge	Putnam	420	473	431	449	475	406	414	455	603	703*	644
Bargersville	Johnson	—	—	—	—	290	282	297	413	586	873	1,647
Batesville	Franklin-Ripley	—	1,169	1,384	2,151	2,361	2,838	3,065	3,194	3,349	3,799	4,152
Battle Ground	Tippecanoe	—	456	150	443	444	448	506	634	804	818*	812
Bedford	Lawrence	2,198	3,351	6,115	8,716	9,076	13,208	12,514	12,562	13,024	13,087	14,410
Beech Grove	Marion	—	—	—	568	1,459	3,552	3,907	5,685	10,973	13,559*	13,196

Place	County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Berne	Adams	—	544	1,037	1,316	1,537	1,883	2,075	2,277	2,644	2,988	3,300
Bethany	Morgan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	121	127
Beverly Shores	Porter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	488	773	946*	864
Bicknell	Knox	—	—	—	2,794	7,635*	5,212	5,110	4,572	3,878	3,717	4,713
Birdseye	Dubois	—	419	476	439	527	366	370	354	366	404	533
Bloomfield	Greene	988	1,229	1,588	2,069	1,872	2,298	2,270	2,086	2,224	2,565	2,705
Bloomingdale	Parke	355	431	505	528*	479	412	432	434	455	391	409
Bloomington	Monroe	2,756	4,018	6,460	8,838	11,595	18,227	20,870	28,163	31,357	43,262	51,646
Blountsville	Henry	—	—	—	159	153	151	169	229*	218	220	213
Bluffton	Wells	2,354	3,589	4,479	4,987	5,391	5,074	5,417	6,076	6,238	8,297	8,705
Boonville	Warrick	1,182	1,881	2,849	3,934	4,451	4,208	4,526	5,092	4,801	5,736	6,300
Boston	Wayne	137	146	134	122	190	184	182	257*	240	210	189
Boswell	Benton	330	558	824	814	880	817	877	963	957	998*	810
Bourbon	Marshall	1,056	1,064	1,187	1,163	1,259	1,193	1,145	1,404	1,522	1,606*	1,522
Brazil	Clay	3,441	5,905	7,786	9,340*	9,293	8,744	8,126	8,434	8,853	8,163	7,852
Bremen	Marshall	1,028	1,076	1,671	2,008	2,084	2,105	2,179	2,664	3,062	3,487	3,565
Bristol	Elkhart	661	535	546	535	568	699	694	738	991	1,100	1,203
Brook	Newton	—	—	677	1,067*	975	815	888	915	845	919	926
Brooklyn	Morgan	—	—	—	572	528	545	485	592	866	911*	889
Brooksburg	Jefferson	148	120	149	150*	117	112	100	132	129	104	132
Brookston	White	561	447	949	907	815	844	826	1,014	1,202	1,232	1,701
Brookville	Franklin	1,813	2,028	2,037	2,169	2,220	2,148	2,194	2,538	2,596	2,864	2,874
Brownsburg	Hendricks	667	623	676	876	1,063	1,042	1,136	1,578	4,478	5,751	6,242
Brownstown	Jackson	849	1,422	1,685	1,492	1,554	1,758	1,860	1,998	2,158	2,376	2,704
Bruceville	Knox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	623	627	646
Bryant	Jay	—	—	384	469*	428	319	332	339	316	320	277
Bunker Hill	Miami	596	538	568	668	550	528	561	659	1,049*	956	984
Burket	Kosciusko	—	—	—	—	—	—	216	217	259	210	260
Burlington	Carroll	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	685*	680
Burnettsville	White	296	479	497	489	517*	402	436	457	452	510	496
Burns Harbor	Porter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,284*	920
Butler	DeKalb	1,056	2,521*	2,063	1,818	1,745	1,643	1,794	1,914	2,176	2,394	2,509
Cadiz	Henry	594*	307	253	209	148	165	182	222	198	207	180
Cambridge City	Wayne	2,370	1,782	1,754	2,237	1,963	2,113	2,207	2,559	2,569*	2,481	2,407
Camden	Carroll	—	—	—	557	597	538	590	600	601	577	618
Campbellsburg	Washington	386	418	672	666	659	558	608	637	612	678	695
Cannelburg	Daviess	159	276	280	300*	224	132	145	128	124	149	152
Cannelton	Perry	1,834	1,991	2,188	2,130	2,008	2,265	2,240	2,027	1,829	2,280	2,373
Carbon	Clay	600	521	951*	493	572	476	510	480	409	344	307

Place	County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Carefree	Crawford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
Carlisle	Sullivan	489	503	669	850	973*	852	874	767	755	714	717
Carmel	Hamilton	92	471	498	626	598	682	771	1,009	1,442	6,691	18,272
Carthage	Rush	500	482	1,082	873	902	931	937	1,065*	1,043	946	886
Castleton	Marion	—	—	199	194	208	222	232	268*	267	183	80
Cayuga	Vermillion	—	—	832	911	933	968	1,126	1,022	904	1,090	1,258
Cedar Grove	Franklin	—	—	—	185	200	221	204	193	232	248*	217
Cedar Lake	Lake	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,907	5,766	7,589	8,754
Center Point	Clay	295	517	600*	414	371	372	332	297	268	275	242
Centerville	Wayne	875	864	785	1,019	917	993	1,162	1,386	2,378	2,380*	2,284
Chalmers	White	—	—	462	513	528	510	475	508	548	544	554
Chandler	Warrick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,784	2,032	3,043
Charlestown	Clark	1,103	888	915	864	820	859	939	4,785	5,726	5,933*	5,596
Chesterfield	Madison	—	—	—	285	319	460	581	1,086	2,588	3,001*	2,701
Chesterton	Porter	488	931	788	1,400	1,604	2,231	2,470	3,175	4,335	6,177	8,531
Chrisney	Spencer	—	—	513	524	495	414	437	439	380	550*	537
Churubusco	Whitley	720	869	884	870	916	1,095	1,122	1,232	1,284	1,528	1,638
Cicero	Hamilton	715	631	1,603	990	906	933	943	1,021	1,284	1,378	2,557
Clarks Hill	Tippecanoe	—	—	539	463	435	428	381	493	654	741*	653
Clarksville	Clark	1,037	1,692	2,370	2,743	2,322	2,243	2,386	5,905	8,088	13,298	15,164
Clay City	Clay	419	1,004	1,503*	1,213	1,226	1,079	1,117	1,068	950	900	883
Claypool	Kosciusko	—	—	399	408	356	382	423	416	452	468*	464
Clayton	Hendricks	—	—	—	497	493	561	558	598	653	736*	703
Clear Lake	Steuben	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	151	147	271	301
Clermont	Marion	—	—	—	205	240	448	465	824	1,058	1,423	1,671
Clifford	Bartholomew	134	175	233	210	185	179	188	232	241	275	310
Clinton	Vermillion	965	1,365	2,918	6,229	10,962*	7,936	7,092	6,462	5,843	5,340	5,267
Cloverdale	Putnam	477	437	445	624	678	627	657	649	741	870	1,357
Coatesville	Hendricks	—	—	—	472	522*	434	377	444	497	453	474
Colfax	Clinton	638	730	767	801	793	690	717	725	725	633	823
Columbia City	Whitley	2,244	3,027	2,975	3,448	3,499	3,805	4,219	4,745	4,803	4,911	5,091
Columbus	Bartholomew	4,813	6,719	8,130	8,813	8,990	9,935	11,738	18,370	20,778	26,457	30,292
Connersville	Fayette	3,228	4,548	6,836	7,738	9,901	12,795	12,898	15,550	17,698*	17,604	17,023
Converse	Grant-Miami	—	921	1,415*	1,164	1,049	931	943	979	1,044	1,163	1,190
Corunna	DeKalb	—	—	—	318	272	268	278	338	361*	359	304
Corydon	Harrison	763	880	1,610	1,703	1,785	2,009	1,865	1,944	2,701	2,719	2,724
Country Club Heights	Madison	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	118*	97

Place	County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Covington	Fountain	1,920	1,891	2,213	2,069	1,945	2,008	2,096	2,235	2,759	2,614	2,883
Crandall	Harrison	—	—	137	133	133	132	146	149	166	188*	176
Crane	Martin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	339*	297
Crawfordsville	Montgomery	5,251	6,089	6,649	9,371	10,139	10,355	11,089	12,851	14,231*	13,842	13,325
Crothersville	Jackson	435	599	765	1,038	1,131	979	1,169	1,276	1,449*	475	458
Crown Point	Lake	1,708	1,907	2,336	2,526	3,232	4,046	4,643	5,839	8,443	10,931	16,455
Crows Nest	Marion	—	—	—	—	—	79	112	86	122*	100	106
Culver	Marshall	—	—	505	810	1,080	1,502	1,605	1,563	1,558	1,783*	1,601
Cumberland	Hancock-Marion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,478	3,375
Cynthiana	Posey	—	—	502	610	568	556	535	591	663	793	874
Dale	Spencer	318	659	624	583	688	770	763	850	900	1,113	1,693
Dana	Vermillion	183	495	893*	748	884	859	845	854	811	720	803
Danville	Hendricks	1,598	1,569	1,802	1,640	1,729	1,930	2,093	2,802	3,287	3,771	4,220
Darlington	Montgomery	468	461	727	780	823*	690	683	711	668	802	811
Darmstadt	Vanderburgh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,280
Dayton	Tippecanoe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	781
Decatur	Adams	1,905	3,142	4,142	4,471	4,762	5,156	5,861	7,271	8,327	8,445	8,649
Decker	Knox	—	—	—	—	—	468*	466	386	317	268	256
Delphi	Carroll	2,040	1,923	2,135	2,161	2,087	1,929	2,213	2,530	2,517	2,582	3,042
DeMotte	Jasper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,697	2,559
Denver	Miami	—	—	—	—	522	472	483	528	565	566	589
Dillsboro	Dearborn	432	439	465	425	471	502	558	681	745	840	1,038
Dublin	Wayne	1,070*	806	698	704	630	727	751	993	1,021	1,021	979
Dugger	Sullivan	—	—	—	1,226	1,679*	1,383	1,406	1,204	1,062	1,150	1,118
Dune Acres	Porter	—	—	—	—	—	12	46	86	238	301*	291
Dunkirk	Blackford-Jay	662	1,024	3,187	3,031	2,532	2,583	2,942	3,048	3,117	3,465*	3,180
Dunreith	Henry	149	168	205	181	184	160	187	196	236*	200	184
Dupont	Jefferson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	357	392
Dyer	Lake	—	—	—	545	479	672	976	1,556	3,993	4,906	9,555
Earl Park	Benton	—	—	563	609*	542	501	507	488	551	478	469
East Chicago	Lake	—	1,255	3,411	19,098	35,967	54,784	54,637	54,263	57,669*	46,982	39,786
East Germantown	Wayne	451*	338	305	302	267	291	305	389	367	447	438
Eaton	Delaware	—	—	1,567	1,428	1,214	1,273	1,453	1,598	1,529	1,594	1,804
Economy	Wayne	—	—	—	—	—	212	251	285*	280	285*	237
Edgewood	Madison	—	—	—	—	—	—	229	796	2,119	2,326*	2,215
Edinburgh	Bartholomew-Johnson	1,814	2,031	1,820	2,040	2,376	2,209	2,466	3,283	3,664	5,079*	4,856

Place	County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Edwardsport	Knox	777*	670	—	—	—	—	—	—	533	482	459
Elberfield	Warrick	—	—	—	438	473	546	520	490	485	834*	640
Elizabeth	Harrison	282*	267	271	238	193	178	209	211	214	195	178
Elizabethtown	Bartholomew	391	430	407	350	313	294	319	323	417	519	603
Elkhart	Elkhart	6,953	11,360	15,184	19,282	24,277	32,949	33,434	35,646	40,274	43,152*	41,305
Ellettsville	Monroe	585	712	708	676	721	767	863	855	1,222	1,627	3,328
Elnora	Daviess	—	—	908	961*	865	856	799	849	824	873	756
Elwood	Madison-Tipton	751	2,284	12,950*	11,028	10,790	10,685	10,913	11,362	11,793	11,196	10,867
English	Crawford	—	423	649	583	576	704	757	839*	698	664	633
Etna Green	Kosciusko	388	411	420	431	357	371	423	444	483	516	522
Evansville	Vanderburgh	29,280	50,756	59,007	69,647	85,264	102,249	97,062	128,636	141,543*	138,764	130,496
Fairmount	Grant	563	1,462	3,205	2,506	2,155	2,056	2,382	2,646	3,080	3,427*	3,286
Fairview	Vermillion	—	—	—	630	1,301	1,106	1,074	902	1,039	1,067	1,545
Farmersburg	Sullivan	237	301	625	1,115	1,141	993	1,005	1,024	1,027	962	1,240
Farmland	Randolph	661	770	870	907	878	853	914	943	1,102	1,262	1,560
Ferdinand	Dubois	500	627	—	827	884	846	990	1,252	1,427	1,432	2,192
Fishers	Hamilton	—	—	—	188	142	138	164	219	344	628	2,008
Flora	Carroll	224	639	1,209	1,386	1,441	1,449	1,468	1,657	1,742	1,877	2,303
Fort Branch	Gibson	778	748	849	1,182	1,339	1,341	1,552	1,944	1,983	2,535*	2,504
Fortville	Hancock	634	685	1,006	1,174	1,213	1,289	1,463	1,786	2,209	2,460	2,787
Fort Wayne	Allen	26,880	35,393	45,115	63,933	86,549	114,946	118,410	133,607	161,776	178,269*	172,196
Fountain City	Wayne	471	492	455	448	375	480	491	588	833	852*	839
Fowler	Benton	967	1,285	1,429	1,491	1,442	1,564	1,903	2,117	2,491	2,643*	2,319
Fowlerton	Grant	—	—	—	293	225	204	255	292	297	337*	300
Francesville	Pulaski	368	403	596	729	648	712	804	856	1,002	1,015*	944
Francisco	Gibson	—	—	—	407	614	728*	611	606	565	621	612
Frankfort	Clinton	2,803	5,919	7,100	8,634	11,585	12,196	13,706	15,028	15,302*	14,976	15,168
Franklin	Johnson	3,116	3,781	4,005	4,502	4,909	5,682	6,264	7,316	9,453	11,477	11,563
Frankton	Madison	391	520	1,464	936	739	829	824	1,047	1,445	1,796	2,080
Fredericksburg	Washington	255	211	281*	271	215	216	205	211	207	207	233
Fremont	Steuben	632	672	709	694	729	802	855	947	937	1,043	1,180
French Lick	Orange	—	—	260	1,803	1,980	2,462*	2,042	1,946	1,954	2,059	2,265
Fulton	Fulton	—	—	—	296	361	397	373	366	410*	372	393
Galveston	Cass	—	—	—	658	691	666	735	905	1,111	1,284	1,822
Garrett	DeKalb	1,268	2,767	3,910	4,149	4,796	4,428	4,285	4,291	4,364	4,715	4,874
Gary	Lake	—	—	—	16,802	55,378	100,426	111,719	133,911	178,320*	175,415	151,953
Gas City	Grant	—	145	3,622	3,224	2,870	3,087	3,488	3,787	4,469	5,742	6,370
Gaston	Delaware	—	—	—	638	541	654	677	729	801	928	1,150

Place	County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Geneva	Adams	467	748	1,076	1,140	879	895	966	999	1,053	1,100	1,430
Gentryville	Spencer	—	—	464*	383	291	271	258	234	297	281	299
Georgetown	Floyd	218	256	350	331	401	374	377	449	643	1,273	1,494
Glenwood	Fayette-Rush	—	—	—	266	324	374	338	412	382	452*	370
Goodland	Newton	628	889	1,205	1,105	1,120	978	1,097	1,218*	1,202	1,176	1,200
Goshen	Elkhart	4,123	6,033	7,810	8,514	9,525	10,397	11,375	13,003	13,718	17,871	19,665
Gosport	Owen	740	720	726	776	700	722	729	672	646	692	1,341
Grabill	Allen	—	—	—	—	—	276	288	370	495	570	658
Grandview	Spencer	686	694	822*	735	689	588	607	664	599	696	670
Greencastle	Putnam	3,644	4,390	3,661	3,790	3,780	4,613	4,872	6,888	8,506	8,852*	8,403
Greendale	Dearborn	286	435	473	697	763	1,050	1,548	2,018	2,861	3,783	3,795
Greenfield	Hancock	2,013	3,100	4,489	4,448	4,168	4,188	4,821	6,159	9,049	9,986	11,439
Greensboro	Henry	223	318*	284	250	229	239	222	241	232	225	175
Greensburg	Decatur	3,138	3,596	5,034	5,420	5,345	5,702	6,065	6,619	7,492	8,620	9,254
Greenfork	Wayne	—	—	—	—	380	333	413	413	474*	444	426
Greentown	Howard	236	721	1,287	1,166	1 163	1,021	1,060	1,160	1,266	1,870	2,265
Greenville	Floyd	394	313	309	227	225	257	285	298	452	611*	537
Greenwood	Johnson	448	862	1,503	1,608	1,907	2,377	2,499	3,066	7,169	11,869	19,327
Griffin	Posey	—	—	—	275	341	208	386*	249	212	178	192
Griffith	Lake	—	—	—	523	630	1,176	2,116	4,470	9,483	18,168*	17,026
Hagerstown	Wayne	898	873	862	936	1,238	1,262	1,638	1,694	1,730	2,059*	1,950
Halton	Ripley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	487
Hamilton	DeKalb-Steuben	—	—	—	—	387	357	392	376	380	537	587
Hamlet	Starke	—	—	432	579	480	418	519	659	688	761*	738
Hammond	Lake	699	5,428	12,376	20,925	36,004	64,560	70,184	87,594	111,698*	107,983	93,714
Hanover	Jefferson	376	459	377	356	360	390	406	1,060	1,170	3,018	4,054
Hardinsburg	Washington	133	138	210	254	253	254	275	247	218	263	298
Harmony	Clay	838	1,020*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	613
Hartford City	Blackford	1,470	2,287	5,912	6,187	6,183	6,613	6,946	7,253	8,053	8,207*	7,622
Hartsville	Bartholomew	486*	474	439	358	284	342	318	340	399	434	379
Haubstadt	Gibson	—	—	—	—	—	674	762	894	1,029	1,171	1,389
Hazletown	Gibson	618	608	758*	648	605	507	516	498	507	416	368
Hebron	Porter	715	689	794	821	832	693	949	1,010	1,401	1,624	2,696
Highland	Lake	—	—	—	304	542	1,553	2,723	5,878	16,284	24,947	25,935
Hillsboro	Fountain	—	—	500	528	537	448	516	526	517	505	561
Hobart	Lake	600	1,010	1,390	1,753	3,450	5,787	7,166	10,244	18,680	21,485	22,987
Holland	Dubois	—	—	—	—	—	323	380	501	661	662	683

Place	County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Homecroft	Marion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	964*	831
Hope	Bartholomew	835	1,009	1,088	1,223	1,183	1,085	1,046	1,215	1,489	1,603	2,185
Hudson	Steuben	–	–	558*	390	385	431	437	420	428	464	447
Huntertown	Allen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	775	1,265
Huntingburg	Dubois	781	3,167	2,527	2,464	3,261	3,440	3,816	4,056	4,146	4,794	5,376
Huntington	Huntington	3,863	7,328	9,491	10,272	14,000	13,420	13,903	15,079	16,185	16,217*	16,202
Hymera	Sullivan	–	–	–	1,515	1,599*	1,152	1,298	1,069	1,015	907	1,054
Indianapolis	Marion	75,056	105,436	169,164	233,650	314,194	364,161	386,972	427,173	476,258	736,856*	700,807
Indian Village	St. Joseph	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	57	82	86	151
Ingalls	Madison	–	–	542	322	399	430	442	666	873	888	909
Jamestown	Boone-Hendricks	696	616	640	690	628	552	583	718	827	938*	924
Jasonville	Greene	–	–	–	3,295	4,461*	3,536	3,418	2,937	2,436	2,335	2,497
Jasper	Dubois	1,040	1,281	1,863	2,196	2,539	3,905	5,041	5,215	6,737	8,641	9,097
Jeffersonville	Clark	9,357	10,666	10,774	10,412	10,098	11,946	11,493	14,685	19,522	20,008	21,220
Jonesboro	Grant	729	687	1,838	1,573	1,429	1,496	1,791	1,973	2,260	2,466*	2,279
Jonesville	Bartholomew	–	–	268*	213	213	162	181	225	196	202	213
Judson	Parke	–	–	186*	141	163	111	124	96	80	63	80
Kempton	Tipton	–	–	–	600*	498	469	403	438	480	469	410
Kendallville	Noble	2,373	2,960	3,354	4,981	5,273	5,439	5,431	6,119	6,765	6,838	7,299
Kennard	Henry	–	–	417	449	541*	440	522	485	466	518	441
Kentland	Newton	982	918	1,006	1,209	1,283	1,355	1,608	1,633	1,783	1,864	1,936
Kewanna	Fulton	288	647	646	728*	695	682	701	680	683	614	711
Kingman	Fountain	–	–	–	535	578*	502	549	509	461	530	566
Kingsburg	LaPorte	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	281	281	314	329
Kingsford Heights	LaPorte	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,104	1,276	1,200	1,618
Kirklin	Clinton	252	550	624	699	695	644	712	734	767*	736	662
Knightstown	Henry	1,670	1,867	1,942	2,008	1,918	2,209	2,323	2,486	2,496*	2,456	2,325
Knightsville	Clay	958	1,148	1,171*	1,081	767	704	677	678	722	788	763
Knox	Starke	316	790	1,466	1,644	1,577	1,815	2,165	3,034	3,458	3,519	3,674
Kokomo	Howard	4,042	8,261	10,609	17,010	30,067	32,843	33,795	38,672	47,197	44,042	47,808
Kouts	Porter	–	–	–	–	–	583	732	718	1,007	1,388	1,619
Laconia	Harrison	112	133	135*	82	83	103	83	82	75	64	58
LaCrosse	LaPorte	–	–	–	–	–	568	574	618	632	696	713
Ladoga	Montgomery	928	857	1,776*	1,148	1,010	829	936	912	974	1,099	1,151
Lafayette	Tippecanoe	14,860	16,243	18,116	20,081	22,486	26,240	28,798	35,568	42,330	44,955*	43,011
Lafontaine	Wabash	–	–	–	683	601	604	554	627	779	793	946
LaGrange	LaGrange	1,367	1,784	1,703	1,772	1,610	1,640	1,814	1,892	1,990	2,053	2,164

Place	County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Lagro	Wabash	600	549	456	463	515	467	542	545	763*	552	549
Lake Hart	Morgan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	231
Lake Station(a)	Lake	—	—	—	484	813	2,409	3,401	5,635	9,309	9,858	14,294
Lakeville	St. Joseph	—	—	—	227	333	522	567	736	757*	712	629
Lanesville	Harrison	280	277	324	290	269	273	267	314	346	586*	570
LaPaz	Marshall	—	—	—	263	274	375	429	512	545	604	651
Lapel	Madison	—	—	869	1,045	1,079	1,140	1,146	1,389	1,772	1,796	1,881
LaPorte	LaPorte	6,195	7,126	7,113	10,525	15,158	15,755	16,180	17,882	21,157	22,140*	21,796
Larwill	Whitley	—	—	—	—	264	262	319	316	—	324*	286
Laurel	Franklin	—	—	600	503	515	516	533	680	848*	753	819
Lawrence	Marion	—	—	—	—	—	840	1,087	1,951	10,103	16,353	25,591
Lawrenceburg	Dearborn	4,668	4,284	4,326	3,930	3,466	4,072	4,413	4,806	5,004*	4,636	4,403
Leavenworth	Crawford	716	792*	655	690	611	418	394	358	387	330	356
Lebanon	Boone	2,625	3,682	4,465	5,474	6,257	6,445	6,529	7,631	9,523	9,766	11,456
Leesburg	Kosciusko	354	345	390	401	369	371	389	428	427	561	629
Lewisville	Henry	446	420	404	446	460	442	531	591	592*	530	577
Liberty	Union	1,096	1,314	1,449	1,338	1,292	1,241	1,496	1,730	1,745	1,831	1,844
Ligonier	Noble	2,010	2,195	2,231	2,173	2,037	2,064	2,178	2,375	2,595	3,034	3,134

(a) East Gary prior to 1980

Place	County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Linden	Montgomery	—	—	572	556	555	541	580	590	619	713*	700
Linton	Greene	—	958	2,071	5,906	5,856	5,085	6,263	5,973	5,736	5,450	6,315
Little York	Washington	—	—	224*	195	180	140	132	146	180	191	150
Livonia	Washington	211*	194	200	197	176	168	192	185	150	120	120
Lizton	Hendricks	—	—	—	221	182	217	200	276	366	397	456
Logansport	Cass	11,198	13,328	16,204	19,050	21,626*	18,508	20,177	21,031	21,106	19,255	17,899
Long Beach	LaPorte	—	—	—	—	—	436	455	1,103	2,007	2,740*	2,262
Loogootee	Martin	885	988	1,382	2,154	2,335	2,203	2,325	2,424	2,858	2,953	3,100
Losantville	Randolph	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	251	212	306
Lowell	Lake	458	761	1,275	1,235	1,197	1,274	1,448	1,621	2,270	3,839	5,827
Lynhurst	Marion	—	—	—	—	—	51	128	160	183	201*	167
Lynn	Randolph	239	518	705	917	898	936	1,014	1,149	1,260	1,360*	1,250
Lynnville	Warrick	—	—	—	297	412	264	371	404	409	556	566
Lyons	Greene	—	—	—	993*	894	806	794	695	651	702	782
Mackey	Gibson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	121	165
Macy	Miami	290	316	314	320	297	279	275	288	328*	273	282
Madison	Jefferson	8,945	8,936	7,835	6,934	6,711	6,530	6,923	7,506	10,488	13,081*	12,472
Marengo	Crawford	—	669	700	686	747	806	812	801	803	767	892
Marion	Grant	3,182	8,769	17,337	19,359	23,747	24,496	26,767	30,081	37,854	39,607*	35,874
Markle	Huntington-Wells	220	670	729	820	717	621	671	733	789	963	975
Markleville	Madison	—	—	—	—	—	251	266	314	402	457*	427
Marshall	Parke	—	—	—	334	334	293	321	326	360	365	413
Martinsville	Morgan	1,943	2,680	4,038	4,529	4,895	4,962	5,009	5,991	7,525	9,723	11,311
Matthews	Grant	—	—	—	688	502	513	468	501	627	728	745
Mauckport	Harrison	278	272	290*	279	239	203	154	154	107	119	109
Mecca	Parke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	482
Medaryville	Pulaski	—	—	—	710	624	610	703	833*	758	732	731
Medora	Jackson	—	—	—	—	659	654	722	627	716	788	853
Mellott	Franklin	—	—	—	372*	340	312	302	266	312	325	294
Mentone	Kosciusko	—	780	757	728	678	704	731	798	813	830	973
Meridian Hills	Marion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	708	1,807	1,850*	1,801
Merom	Sullivan	407	412	478	521*	503	397	499	374	352	305	360
Merrillville	Lake	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,677
Michiana Shores	LaPorte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	229	449	464
Michigan City	LaPorte	7,366	10,776	14,850	19,027	19,457	26,735	26,476	28,395	36,653	39,369*	36,850
Michigantown	Clinton	342	298	417	395	430	419	417	443	513*	457	453
Middleburg	Elkhart	502	542	572	600	599	656	722	839	917	1,055	1,665
Middletown	Henry	606	851	1,801	1,174	1,273	1,348	1,520	1,731	2,033	2,046	2,978

Place	County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Milan	Ripley	106	318	422	557	718	877	1,000	1,014	1,174	1,260	1,566
Milford	Kosciusko	492	677	905	814	811	869	901	952	1,167	1,264*	1,153
Millford	Decatur	305*	231	211	169	139	152	130	175	197	187	177
Millersburg	Elkhart	449	394	481	428	385	344	384	437	489	618	809
Millhousen	Decatur	331*	224	265	211	165	162	180	184	212	252	214
Milltown	Crawford-Harrison	—	—	—	586	615	795	760	760	793	829	1,006
Milton	Wayne	855*	742	682	601	580	612	646	752	700	604	729
Mishawaka	St. Joseph	2,640	3,371	5,560	11,886	15,195	28,630	28,298	32,913	33,361	36,060	40,224
Mitchell	Lawrence	1,439	1,583	1,772	3,438	3,025	3,226	3,393	3,245	3,552	4,092	4,641
Modoc	Randolph	—	—	221	261	256	236	237	275*	238	275*	243
Monon	White	288	1,064	1,160	1,184	1,357	1,374	1,262	1,439	1,417	1,548*	1,540
Monroe	Adams	—	—	—	334	384	322	405	428	499	622	739
Monroe City	Knox	401	589	688*	630	530	544	518	453	505	603	569
Monroeville	Allen	578	573	690	910	864	897	994	1,150	1,294	1,353	1,372
Monterey	Pulaski	144	226	261	260	304*	283	288	250	278	268	236
Montezuma	Parke	781	658	1,172	1,537	1,178	1,292	1,366	1,220	1,231	1,192	1,352
Montgomery	Daviess	155	415	616*	511	576	445	510	538	446	411	390
Monticello	White	1,193	1,518	2,107	2,168	2,536	2,331	3,153	3,467	4,035	4,869	5,162
Montpelier	Blackford	618	808	3,406*	2,786	2,297	1,859	1,800	1,826	1,954	2,093	1,995
Mooreland	Henry	—	—	309	455	404	384	496	497*	477	495	479
Moores Hill	Dearborn	333	469	338	424	285	349	359	445	476	616*	566
Mooresville	Morgan	864	891	974	1,608	1,781	1,910	1,979	2,264	3,856	5,800*	5,349
Morgantown	Morgan	—	—	—	667	831	748	724	838	971	1,134*	897
Morocco	Newton	174	397	920	927	1,064	1,006	1,151	1,141	1,341	1,285	1,348
Morristown	Shelby	375	561	565	622	658	608	665	679	704	838	989
Mount Auburn	Wayne	171	144	163	167	142	161	145	164	144	157	192
Mount Ayr	Newton	—	—	—	231*	199	216	207	222	186	194	207
Mount Carmel	Franklin	182*	142	153	142	127	150	120	134	142	128	151
Mount Etna	Huntington	182	202*	175	148	137	135	139	171	192	164	122
Mount Summit	Henry	200	231	—	193	274	274	265	295	424*	395	357
Mount Vernon	Posey	3,730	4,705	5,132	5,563	5,284	5,035	5,638	6,150	5,970	6,770	7,656
Mulberry	Clinton	229	529	—	—	—	—	—	950	1,062	1,075	1,225
Muncie	Delaware	5,219	11,345	20,942	24,005	36,524	46,548	49,720	58,479	68,603	69,082	77,216
Munster	Lake	—	—	—	543	605	975	1,751	4,753	10,313	16,514	20,671
Napoleon	Ripley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	290*	282	246
Nappanee	Elkhart-Kosciusko	547	1,493	2,208	2,260	2,678	2,957	3,028	3,393	3,895	4,159	4,694
Nashville	Brown	348	395	393	354	323	369	493	526	489	527	705

Place	County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
New Albany	Floyd	16,423	21,059	20,628	20,629	22,992	25,819	25,414	29,346	37,812	38,402*	37,103
New Amsterdam	Harrison	186	172	200*	134	137	101	86	76	43	32	31
Newberry	Greene	—	—	—	455*	439	366	360	340	256	295	246
Newburgh	Warrick	1,282	1,046	1,371	1,097	1,295	1,262	1,374	1,324	1,450	2,302	2,906
New Carlisle	St. Joseph	530	607	597	612	609	718	747	983	1,376	1,434	1,439
New Castle	Henry	2,299	2,697	3,406	9,446	14,458	14,027	16,620	18,271	20,349	21,215*	20,056
New Chicago	Lake	—	—	—	105	300	481	466	921	2,312	2,231	3,284
New Harmony	Posey	1,095	1,197	1,341	1,229	1,126	1,022	1,390*	1,360	1,121	971	945
New Haven	Allen	858	1,079	950	1,038	1,237	1,702	1,872	2,336	3,396	5,346	6,714
New Market	Montgomery	—	—	—	334	403	330	323	370	578	640*	608
New Middletown	Harrison	171	212*	167	145	119	118	115	153	132	133	115
New Palestine	Hancock	391	404	444	450	442	456	448	504	725	863*	749
New Pekin	Washington	—	—	—	246	356	383	434	543	661	912	1,125
Newpoint	Decatur	—	—	451*	341	317	342	328	322	319	381	296
Newport	Vermillion	591	551	610	732	703	777	795*	660	627	708	704
New Providence	Clark	—	—	—	350	333	358	392	426*	327	337	384
New Richmond	Montgomery	—	—	357	464*	436	391	368	391	394	381	403
New Ross	Montgomery	317	270	284	296	351	350	355*	336	332	318	306
Newtown	Fountain	—	—	—	—	329*	264	293	287	321	286	277
New Whiteland	Johnson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,488	4,200	4,502
Noblesville	Hamilton	2,221	3,054	4,792	5,073	4,758	4,811	5,575	6,567	7,664	7,548	12,056
N. Crows Nest	Marion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	60	50	82
North Grove	Miami	—	—	—	—	130*	119	96	126	127	107	91
North Judson	Starke	165	572	944	1,143	1,189	1,348	1,408	1,705	1,942*	1,738	1,653
North Liberty	St. Joseph	—	—	504	681	684	823	978	1,165	1,241	1,259*	1,211
N. Manchester	Wabash	1,585	2,384	2,398	2,428	2,711	2,765	3,170	3,977	4,377	5,791	5,998
North Salem	Hendricks	358	505	599	569	595	466	511	544	626*	601	581
North Vernon	Jennings	1,842	2,012	2,823	2,915	3,084	2,982	3,112	3,488	4,307	4,582	5,768
North Webster	Kosciusko	—	—	—	—	—	—	343	487	494	456	709
Oakland City	Gibson	731	1,524	1,991	2,370	2,270	2,842	3,068	3,539*	3,016	3,289	3,301
Oaktown	Knox	—	—	—	608	779	771	793	763	798*	726	776
Odon	Daviess	—	764	923	1,064	985	981	958	1,177	1,192	1,433	1,463
Ogden Dunes	Porter	—	—	—	—	—	50	144	429	947	1,361	1,489
Oldenburg	Franklin	673	690	957*	956	628	575	533	591	694	758	770
Onward	Cass	—	—	—	—	—	135	127	140	153*	111	121
Oolitic	Lawrence	—	—	—	1,079	883	1,210	1,186	1,125	1,140	1,155	1,495
Orestes	Madison	—	—	778*	420	395	357	412	482	507	519	539
Orland	Steuben	—	—	—	—	322	310	307	386	424	457*	424
Orleans	Orange	812	857	1,236	1,367	1,408	1,422	1,428	1,531	1,659	1,834	2,161

Place	County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Osceola	St. Joseph	—	—	—	—	—	432	498	1,091	1,350	1,572	1,987
Osgood	Ripley	758	841	1,035	1,169	1,093	1,173	1,198	1,228	1,434	1,346	1,554
Ossian	Wells	—	—	529	661	724	788	784	761	1,108	1,538	1,945
Otterbein-	Benton-Tippecanoe	—	—	—	652	702	616	570	641	788	916	1,118
Owensville	Gibson	685	759	1,019	1,237	1,239	1,056	1,188	1,110	1,121	1,056	1,261
Oxford	Benton	713	808	949	1,010	950	853	863	888	1,108	1,098	1,327
Palmyra	Harrison	—	—	—	252	227	288	274	327	470	483	692
Paoli	Orange	696	707	1,186	1,278	1,520	2,016	2,218	2,575	2,754	3,281	3,637
Paragon	Morgan	—	—	413	409	444	366	454	463	560*	538	538
Parker City	Randolph	—	—	909	800	697	794	786	915	1,181	1,179	1,414
Patoka	Gibson	775	729	710	657	673	634	569	626	579	529	832
Patriot	Switzerland	467*	434	408	340	289	288	257	315	277	216	265
Pendleton	Madison	614	996	1,512	1,293	1,244	1,538	1,681	2,082	2,472*	2,243	2,130
Pennville	Jay	—	697	773	800	646	578	598	626	730	798	805
Perryville	Vermillion	645*	507	—	—	—	435	451	452	497	510	532
Peru	Miami	5,280	7,028	8,463	10,910	12,410	12,730	12,432	13,308	14,453*	14,139	13,764
Petersburg	Pike	1,193	1,494	1,751	2,170	2,367	2,609	3,075*	3,035	2,939	2,697	2,987
Pierceton	Kosciusko	1,084	897	886	817	1,018	878	895	973	1,186*	1,175	1,086
Pine Village	Warren	—	—	279	352*	301	323	303	311	309	291	257
Pittsboro	Hendricks	—	—	—	408	549	489	510	599	826	867	891
Plainfield	Hendricks	50	909	—	1,303	1,373	1,617	1,811	2,585	5,460	8,211	9,191
Plainville	Daviess	—	—	—	—	—	603	619*	568	545	538	556
Plymouth	Marshall	2,570	2,723	3,656	3,838	4,338	5,290	5,713	6,704	7,558	7,661	7,693
Poneto	Wells	—	—	332*	308	270	237	270	244	289	286	250
Portage	Porter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,822	19,127	27,409
Porter	Porter	—	—	—	524	699	805	1,190	1,458	2,189	3,058*	2,988
Portland	Jay	1,694	3,725	4,798	5,130	5,958	5,276	6,362	7,064	6,999	7,115*	7,074
Poseyville	Posey	—	571	628	780	881	810	948	1,005	997	1,035	1,247
Pottawatamie Park	LaPorte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	292	374*	284
Princess Lake	Johnson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	374	597	937
Princeton	Gibson	2,566	3,076	6,041	6,448	7,132	7,505	7,786	7,673	7,906	7,431	8,976
Ravenswood	Marion	—	—	—	—	5	128	394	498	618	656*	424
Red Key	Jay	386	922	2,206*	1,714	1,386	1,370	1,538	1,639	1,746	1,667	1,537
Remington	Jasper	761	940	1,120	982	1,044	879	869	1,053	1,207	1,127	1,268
Rensselaer	Jasper	968	1,455	2,255	2,393	2,912	2,798	3,214	4,072	4,740	4,688	4,944
Reynolds	White	370	348	393	377	379	362	408	499	547	641*	632
Richmond	Wayne	12,742	16,608	18,226	22,324	26,765	32,493	35,147	39,539	44,149*	43,999	41,349

Place	County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Ridgeville	Randolph	775	922	1,098	1,302*	1,042	909	1,003	950	950	924	933
Riley	Vigo	—	—	—	—	—	260	287*	251	248	257	269
Rising Sun	Ohio	1,806	1,689	1,548	1,513	1,411	1,379	1,545	1,930	2,230	2,305	2,478
River Forest	Madison	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	27	29
Roachdale	Putnam	86	428	942	849	876	631	736	918	927	1,004*	958
Roann	Wabash	350	582	631*	447	414	395	429	492	478	509	548
Roanoke	Huntington	597	532	536	699	760	849	808	905	935*	858	891
Rochester	Fulton	1,869	2,467	3,421	3,364	3,720	3,518	3,835	4,673	4,883	4,631	5,050
Rockport	Spencer	2,382	2,314	2,882*	2,736	2,581	2,396	2,421	2,493	2,474	2,565	2,590
Rockville	Parke	1,684	1,689	2,045	1,943	1,968	1,832	2,208	2,467	2,756	2,820*	2,785
Rocky Ripple	Marion	—	—	—	—	—	133	315	528	967	1,192*	778
Rome City	Noble	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,354*	1,319
Rosedale	Parke	207	873	865	1,166*	741	657	712	673	726	817	744
Roseland	St. Joseph	—	—	—	—	—	777	782	984*	971	895	832
Rossville	Clinton	471	594	598	677	595	626	627	739	831	830	1,148
Royal Center	Cass	399	527	657	909	900	777	865	876	966	987*	908
Rushville	Rush	2,515	3,475	4,541	4,925	5,498	5,709	5,960	6,761	7,264*	6,686	6,113
Russellville	Putnam	157	327	298	443	463*	411	380	361	372	390	376
Russiaville	Howard	419	603	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,064*	844	973
St. Joe	DeKalb	—	—	483	391	386	407	437	479	499	564*	546
St. John	Lake	—	—	—	—	279	332	383	684	1,128	1,757	3,974
St. Leon	Dearborn	254	368	369	261	257	276	276	288	319	435	515
St. Paul	Decatur-Shelby	—	—	—	—	—	678	695	669	702	785	976
Salamonia	Jay	133	150	168	169	194*	180	191	181	142	162	147
Salem	Washington	1,615	1,975	1,995	2,283	2,836	3,194	3,194	3,271	4,546	5,041	5,290
Saltillo	Washington	—	—	207*	162	127	160	125	122	121	134	134
Sandborn	Knox	—	—	—	445	530	641*	602	572	547	528	576
Santa Claus	Spencer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	514
Saratoga	Randolph	—	—	—	410*	327	303	349	333	363	406	338
Schererville	Lake	—	—	—	—	483	580	998	1,457	2,875	3,663	13,209
Schneider	Lake	—	—	—	—	258	264	283	356	405	426*	364
Scottsburg	Scott	454	618	1,274	1,669	1,609	1,702	2,189	2,953	3,810	4,791	5,068
Seelyville	Vigo	—	—	—	1,188	915	825	807	898	1,114	1,195	1,374
Sellersburg	Clark	169	508	761	676	915	1,050	1,121	1,664	2,679	3,177	3,211
Selma	Delaware	—	—	—	350	318	344	424	499	562	890	1,056
Seymour	Jackson	4,250	5,337	6,445	6,305	7,348	7,508	8,620	9,629	11,629	13,352	15,050
Shamrock Lakes	Blackford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	206
Sharpsville	Tipton	280	377	—	—	—	512	518	508	663	672*	617

Place	County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Shelburn	Sullivan	387	378	523	2,055*	1,814	1,548	1,606	1,412	1,299	1,281	1,259
Shelbyville	Shelby	3,745	5,451	7,169	9,500	9,701	10,618	10,791	11,734	14,317	15,094*	14,989
Sheridan	Hamilton	308	1,134	1,795	1,768	1,761	1,763	1,720	1,965	2,165	2,137	2,200
Shipshewana	LaGrange	—	—	—	—	248	262	286	277	312	448	466
Shirley	Hancock-Henry	—	—	381	1,519*	1,079	761	952	1,087	1,038	958	919
Shoals	Martin	706	738	683	1,015	1,034	1,128*	1,031	1,039	1,022	1,039	967
Sidney	Kosciusko	—	—	—	—	223*	182	194	168	208	179	194
Silver Lake	Kosciusko	534	570	504	493	452	442	471	472	514	588*	576
Somerville	Gibson	—	—	—	—	—	273	373*	353	317	313	340
South Bend	St. Joseph	13,280	21,819	35,999	53,684	70,983	104,193	101,268	115,911	132,445*	125,580	109,727
Southport	Marion	388	324	285	352	458	521	549	730	892	2,342*	2,266
South Whitley	Whitley	408	720	1,113	1,176	1,074	1,102	1,118	1,299	1,325	1,362	1,575
Speedway	Marion	—	—	—	—	—	1,420	2,325	5,498	9,624	14,523*	12,641
Spencer	Owen	1,655	1,868	2,026	2,150	2,066	2,179	2,375	2,394	2,557	2,553	2,732
Spiceland	Henry	527	637	590	622	632	722	645	739	863	957*	940
Spring Grove	Wayne	—	99	113	122	76	191	237	333	471*	437	469
Spring Hill	Marion	—	—	—	—	—	22	28*	27	25	22	27
Spring Lake	Hancock	—	—	—	—	—	69	111	156	206	263*	236
Springsport	Henry	—	—	—	—	139	183	189	217	253*	236	221
Spurgeon	Pike	—	—	—	—	—	375*	360	327	269	285	250
State Line City	Warren	268*	201	174	194	178	165	157	152	171	176	233
Staunton	Clay	581	549	693	746*	642	482	387	487	490	582	607
Stilesville	Hendricks	—	—	—	—	—	313	273	330	361*	352	350
Stinesville	Monroe	—	—	288	497*	299	310	337	355	288	291	227
Straughn	Henry	143	200	186	234	261	212	275	345	349*	329	331
Sullivan	Sullivan	2,161	2,222	3,118	4,115	4,489	5,306	5,077	5,423*	4,979	4,683	4,774
Sulphur Springs	Henry	256	251	262	209	202	238	292	351	400*	387	345
Summitville	Madison	400	752	1,432*	1,387	1,001	1,017	991	1,061	1,048	1,104	1,085
Sunman	Ripley	—	—	370	353	372	355	352	358	446	707	924
Swayzee	Grant	—	—	1,162*	836	650	604	661	690	863	1,073	1,127
Sweetser	Grant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	896	1,076*	944
Switz City	Greene	—	—	—	—	—	450*	405	328	339	301	300
Syracuse	Kosciusko	491	518	928	1,379	1,171	1,190	1,346	1,453	1,595	1,546	2,579
Tell City	Perry	2,112	2,094	2,680	3,369	4,086	4,873	5,395	5,735	6,609	7,933	8,704
Tennyson	Warrick	—	—	302	371	386	335	293	409*	312	335	331
Terre Haute	Vigo	26,042	30,217	36,673	58,157	66,083	62,810	62,693	64,214	72,500*	70,335	61,125
Thorntown	Boone	1,515	1,530*	1,511	1,508	1,432	1,325	1,226	1,380	1,486	1,399	1,468
Tipton	Tipton	1,250	2,697	3,764	4,075	4,507	4,861	5,101	5,633*	5,604	5,313	5,004

Place	County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Topeka	LaGrange	—	—	—	—	512	4[illegible]3	496	557	600	677	876
Town of Pines	Porter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	939	1,007*	962
Trafalgar	Johnson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	439	459	457	466
Trail Creek	LaPorte	—	—	—	—	—	295	326	817	1,552	2,697*	2,581
Troy	Perry	495	554	599*	510	454	562	599*	537	528	575	550
Ulen	Boone	—	—	—	—	—	74	99	83	130	138	193
Union City	Randolph	2,478	2,681	2,716	3,209	3,406	3,084	3,535	3,572	4,047*	3,995	3,908
Uniondale	Wells	—	—	—	189	257	226	301	293	311	349*	303
Universal	Vermillion	—	—	—	—	1,570*	642	603	479	424	462	428
Upland	Grant	—	—	1,208	1,080	1,301	906	900	1,565	1,999	3,202	3,335
Utica	Clark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	644*	501
Valparaiso	Porter	4,461	5,090	6,280	6,987	6,518	8,079	8,736	12,028	15,227	20,020	22,247
Van Buren	Grant	—	—	965	1,189*	861	766	825	815	929	1,057	935
Veedersburg	Fountain	536	930	1,638	1,757	1,580	1,606	1,781	1,719	1,762	2,198	2,261
Vera Cruz	Wells	260*	233	199	133	113	94	142	143	176	140	117
Vernon	Jennings	616*	613	557	453	423	410	413	480	461	440	329
Versailles	Ripley	455	421	501	486	413	523	582	886	1,158	1,080	1,560
Vevay	Switzerland	1,884*	1,663	1,588	1,256	1,175	1,183	1,209	1,209	1,503	1,463	1,343
Vincennes	Knox	7,680	8,853	10,249	14,895	17,160	17,564	18,228	18,831	18,046	19,867	20,857
Wabash	Wabash	3,800	5,105	8,618	8,687	9,872	8,840	9,653	10,621	12,621	13,379*	12,985
Wakarusa	Elkhart	—	—	917	859	816	973	1,033	1,143	1,145	1,160	1,281
Walkerton	St. Joseph	754	885	1,037	1,003	1,031	1,137	1,178	2,102*	2,044	2,006	2,051
Wallace	Fountain	—	—	—	116	111	128	123	123	122	136*	88
Walton	Cass	453	469	498	579	713	685	710	837	1,079	1,054	1,202
Wanatah	LaPorte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	773	879
Warren	Huntington	503	1,120	1,523*	1,189	1,520	1,177	1,388	1,247	1,241	1,229	1,254
Warren Park	Marion	—	—	—	—	—	164	237	336	852	1,887*	1,803
Warsaw	Kosciusko	3,123	3,574	3,987	4,430	5,478	5,730	6,378	6,625	7,234	7,506	10,647
Washington	Daviess	4,323	6,064	8,551	7,854	8,743	9,070	9,312	10,987	10,846	11,358*	11,325
Waterloo	DeKalb	1,376	1,473	1,244	1,167	1,172	1,244	1,257	1,414	1,432	1,876	1,951
Waveland	Montgomery	592	663	648	676*	590	542	530	553	549	557	559
Waynetown	Montgomery	569	576	757	734	691	664	644	658	933	993*	915
W. Baden Springs	Orange	—	—	—	746	832	1,174*	949	1,047	879	930	796
W. College Corner	Union	—	290	392	432	439	437	454	513	613	709*	614
Westfield	Hamilton	350	815	670	700	574	688	709	849	1,217	1,837	2,783
W. Harrison	Dearborn	290	320	304	281	258	279	311	308	341	395*	328
W. Lafayette	Tippecanoe	717	1,242	2,302	3,867	3,830	5,095	6,270	11,873	12,680	19,157	21,247

Place	County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
W. Lebanon	Warren	665	644	688	642	637	595	581	642	720	899	946
Westport	Decatur	212	452	614	675	709	637	644	658	833	1,170	1,450
W. Terre Haute	Vigo	—	—	651	3,083	4,310*	3,588	3,799	3,357	3,006	2,704	2,806
Westville	LaPorte	627	522	468	503	408	496	523	624	789	2,614	2,887
Wheatfield	Jasper	—	—	366	357	382	401	439	496	679	713	755
Wheatland	Knox	—	—	—	—	—	806*	713	735	614	562	532
Whiteland	Johnson	230	212	334	343	388	419	403	465	1,368	1,492	1,956
Whitestown	Boone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	550	613*	569	497
Whitewater	Wayne	181*	123	155	112	96	121	114	104	102	111	107
Whiting	Lake	115	1,408	3,983	6,587	10,145	10,880*	10,307	9,659	8,137	7,054	5,630
Wilkinson	Hancock	—	—	—	—	324	316	336	365	388	480	493
Williams Creek	Marion	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	288	454	485*	427
Williamsport	Warren	913	1,027	1,245	1,243	1,088	1,053	1,222	1,241	1,353	1,661	1,747
Winamac	Pulaski	835	1,215	1,684	1,607	1,684	1,679	1,835	2,166	2,375*	2,341	2,370
Winchester	Randolph	1,958	3,014	3,705	4,266	4,021	4,487	5,303	5,467	5,742*	5,493	5,659
Windfall City	Tipton	570	561	957	899	801	734	835	963	1,135*	946	911
Wingate	Montgomery	—	—	457	446	464*	408	380	400	431	437	373
Winona Lake	Kosciusko	—	—	—	—	300	454	743	1,366	1,928	2,811	2,827
Winslow	Pike	—	—	536	932	1,140	1,175	1,382*	1,322	1,089	1,030	1,017
Wolcott	White	230	246	825	873	868	747	736	778	877	894	923
Wolcottville	LaGrange-Noble	—	—	659	627	666	646	612	672	720	915*	890
Woodburn City**	Allen	—	—	236	375	474	493	471	540	585	688	1,002
Woodlawn Heights	Madison	—	—	—	—	—	19	59	31	29	51	109
Worthington	Greene	1,185	1,448	1,448	1,732	1,853*	1,687	1,729	1,627	1,635	1,691	1,574

**Shirley City prior to 1936

Place	County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Wynnedale	Marion	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	75	174	124	289
Yeoman	Carroll	—	—	—	—	—	160	160	180*	172	145	154
Yorktown	Delaware	—	—	—	—	797	909	906	1,109	1,137	1,673	3,945
Zionsville	Boone	855	825	765	840	957	1,131	1,314	1,536	1,822	1,857	3,948

*Year of Greatest Population. If no asterisk appears, 1980 is highest year.